TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.]

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, THE LEADING AMERICAN WEEKLY RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE, With an Able Corps of Assistants and Contributors

CHAS. D. BRAGDON, Western Corresponding Editor.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be uncorrespond in Value, Purity, Usefulness and Variety of Contents, and unique and beautiful in Appearance. Its Conductor devotes his personal attention to the supervision of its various departments, and earnestly labors to render the Rural an eminently Reliable Guide on all the important Practical, Scientific and other Subjects intimately connected with the business of those whose interests it zealously advocates. As a Family Journal it is eminently Instructive and Entertaining—being so conducted that it can be safely taken to the Hearts and Homes of people of intelligence, taste and discrimination. It embraces more Agri cultural, Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Matter, interspersed with appropriate and beautiful Engravings, than any other journal,—rendering it the most complete AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER

For Terms and other particulars, see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

TESTING NEW PLANTS.

A COMMENDABLE anxiety is evinced by American farmers to add to the list of valuable plants, to obtain which they are willing to pay a reasonable and sometimes a very unreasonable, price. This desire is too often taken advantage of by those who are willing to "turn an honest penny," and hence every year many wonderful things are advertised. which, if the owners could be believed, are far superior to anything ever before cultivated or known-The most of these are never heard of the second year, one season being sufficient to satisfy every experimenter that in buying seeds he unwittingly sold himself. The present spring we have seeds of a new coffee plant advertised, well suited to a northern climate, but which has no more relationship to genuine coffee than marrowfat peas. Most of our readers will remember the noise made last season about Japanese wheat, which proved to be nothing but a millet. Cases similar, and even more glaring, are doubtless familiar to all. The agricultural press has in most cases given timely caution.

and saved the farmers of the country from both

disappointment and loss.

a growing interest in this department of knowledge. we have abundant evidence in the many inquiries we receive for information, and the great number of plants sent us for name. Some years ago a Bromus was advertised extensively under the name of Willard's Bromus. Now every farmer should know that there is not a member of the family worthy of cultivation; and the only one that has ever been considered worthy the notice of the farmer is Bromus arvensis, and even this was discarded long since. Yet this Bromus of WILLARD, which was nothing but our common chess, (Bromus secalinus,) was purchased by hundreds of farmers at four or five dollars a bushel. FLINT gives the following interesting account of this chess speculation:

"Nothing more clearly illustrates the want of accurate knowledge of subjects intimately connected with agriculture, and immediately affecting the farmers' interests, than the more recent history of the propagation of this worthless pest to our grain-fields. It was, within the memory of many farmers who suffered from it, heralded in the papers, in connection with the names of distinguished friends of agriculture, with the earnest hope that it might receive extended trials. Monstrous prices were charged and paid by the farmer for its seed, in many cases four and five dollars a bushel, a pledge being exacted that it should not be allowed to go to seed. Committees of agricultural societies were invited to examine and report upon it; and in a letter now lying before me, the disinterested propagator very kindly offers to put up ten barrels of bromus seed for one hundred dollars saying that 'of course the earliest applicants will be sure of obtaining till all is gone, which would scarcely give a barrel to a State. * * * Years must elapse before the country can be supplied as it now is with herd-grass and clover seed. My offer invites co-operation and participation in the profits and pleasures now available - for taking advantage of the honest credulity of the public?

A quantity of bromus seed was sent to the State Farm of Massachusetts, for the purpose of experiment, with a letter with directions to sow with clover, in the spring of 1855. The crop was cut while yet green, and before the grass had developed sufficiently to distinguish it with certainty. The following year directions were given to let it stand later in the season. While engaged in the collection and study of specimens, in the course of the summer of 1856, I gathered samples of the grass when it was still immature. Without giving it a very close examination at the time, I pronounced it the Bromus arvensis, which, at that stage of its

growth, it very much resembles. A few days after, I was astonished to see it develop into Chess, (Bromus secalinus.) This was the first ripe specimen of Willard's bromus I had seen. I examined it with care, and, to avoid the possibility of a mistake, I submitted specimens of it to Professor GRAY, of Cambridge, Mass., and to Professor DEWEY, of Rochester, New York, both of whom, after examination, pronounced it genuine chess.

But Mr. WILLARD having quoted from the report of a committee of an agricultural society, in which it was said that if a 'jury of cows should confirm the opinion of Mr. WILLARD as to the superiority of the grass, then will the agricultural community owe him a debt of gratitude for having introduced to notice here a species of grass which is highly beneficial on light, sandy soils, much superior to any other species, and producing most abundantly on land of better quality,' I directed it to be submitted to such a jury, which unhesitatingly pro-nounced a verdict." The cows preferred new swamp hay to the chess hay.

This chess operation should have answered for a century, yet in 1857 a variety of chess (Bromus unioloides,) was obtained by our government from Peru, and distributed through the Patent Office, which proved no more valuable and no less a nuisance than our common chess. Such facts prove the necessity of caution, and while we would not discourage agricultural experiments, or the testing of new plants that may become candidates for public tavor, a word of timely caution may not be unnecessary or unprofitable.

SNOW-DRIFTS.

SNOW-DRIFTS are prominent features in New York landscapes during a portion of every year. 1 have heard artistically disposed persons eulogize their outlines, their immaculate color, and the matchless beauty of the crystal gems that form them. But I never saw a teamster badly "stuck" in a drift, who found anything to admire there;—he always seemed to take a sober view of human life. and evidently regarded that particular snow-heap as an unmitigated nuisance.

Well! suppose the "war power," in the liberal exercise of its prerogatives, should close our thoroughfares, without any very apparent "military necessity," or compel us to go through by an immense expenditure of patience and horse fleshshould we not groan under such a "despotism?" Such non-intercourse acts would make a civil war, if we hadn't one before. I beg to remind you that A little knowledge of the general principles of snow-drifts, without any military necessity, do just botany would be of immense advantage to the prac- that sort of thing. With no respect for men or their tical class, and often save them from becoming the pressing needs, they forbid the use of the public dupes of the ignorant or designing. That there is highway, without previous notice! Who has not seen whole districts barricaded with snow day after day, and week after week - none of your "paper blockades," so harrowing to English sensibilities, but the genuine "effectual" sort, that stops you whether or no! Visits of pleasure, and the weightier demands of the pork market and apple trade, must all be held in abeyance. Children find infinite difficulties in the pursuit of knowledge, congregations grow small, and even stores and taverns for a while lose their victims

> At last delinquent path-masters make a kind of 'track" for a "decoy!" Ignorant and unsophisticated, or perhaps compelled by business engagements, you venture forth upon the "wavy deep," your steeds struggle resolutely, but vainly, and at last sink exhausted in the pliant snow. I hope and pray that you are a good man, and wont indulge in any unseemly remarks, or thoughts, either. You will please to unharness, and by dint of much stamping or shoveling you will get your team out, and then your vehicle. My horse has been laid up for a week since getting out; may you have better luck.

Are drifts a necessity? Must we, and our children, and our childrens' children endure them for the term of our natural lives? Drifts are not a necessity. They may be avoided in every case, by attention to the following considerations:

First-Leave forest trees along the line of the highway where the general surface of the ground would induce drifts. A narrow strip of woods, if made thick by underbrush, or evergreen, would suffice. The trees would pay their way for fuel, (replacing the large ones removed by smaller,) and by the protection they would afford to crops, fences. and farm stock. Save belts of wood when you 'clear" new countries, or put them out where they are needed. May we not be permitted to hope that the "intelligence of the age" will yet busy itself with the proper disposal of our forests, placing them where they will do the most good? Now, they are arranged by caprice, following this general rule: Get them out of sight if possible, and by all means where they can do no good to the traveler."

Second - Drifts are generally occasioned by rail, or open board fences, and may be essentially prevented by substituting stone wall. Build a halfwall, and remove the top rails during the winter, and you will have little or no trouble from drifts. Many roads are blocked to the serious annoyance of the traveling public, that might remain open by substituting the half-wall, and that too, when such a fence would be as cheap as any other. The removal and return of the top rails would cost very little,

and would be the only expense of keeping the road open. Those who can get stones will please attend.

Third—There are large accumulations of snow in low places, which may be avoided by raising the road and depressing the fences. If nothing else will suffice, then throw up a turnpike, and the snow will blow off from it. This will benefit the road by making it more level and of course drier. In this case the road will be frequently bare, and a good track should be secured for sleighs at the side of the road, and indeed that should always be provided in all roads.

Fourth - It is better to take down rail fences, and put them up in the spring, than to expose travelers to the accumulated horrors of a drifted road.

Lastly, if we have a conservative party that will have drifts, and such time honored institutions, will they do us the favor, in the mean time, to keep the lots open and let us travel there; or if that boon is denied, will they put up stakes on both sides of the track so that we can keep over it, however giddy our elevation. Small favors will be thankfully received.—н. т. в.

THE FARMER AND ENTOMOLOGIST. - No. 11.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-It was a pleasant day in the latter part of July, 1861, that tempted me to leave the "hurdy-gurdies," grinding HANDEL in the dusty streets of our populous town, to seek the quiet shade of the country or made vocal by its feathered songsters and chirping insects.

To the student of Nature, every nook or corner along the road side, every plant, shrub or tree, will afford matter for inspection and food for thought. Each season has its varied store, so that when the gay promise of spring is transformed into summer, glowing summer to the fruitful autumn, even winter, so cheerless, is not wholly void but yields its objects for study and contemplation

In my ramble, the following lines of J. N. BARKER occurred to me, when he says:

"Thanks to my humble nature, while I've limbs Tastes, senses, I'm determined to be rich; So long as that alchemist, the sun, smute into gold whate'er I like On earth, in air or water! while a banquet Is ever spread before me, in a hall Of heaven's own building, perfumed with the breath Of Nature's self, and ringing to the sounds

In this mood, I came to the domicile of my worthy riend, John Hoehandle, Esq., who greeted me with a hearty welcome, adding, "By the by, I have a prisoner, a queer 'pup-bull-dog-headed' caterpillar. I caught the villain in the very act of cutting off entire bunches of green grapes, which I first noticed lying under the vines. Wondering what mischievous scamp was engaged at such work, lo and behold! I saw the rascal, and watched him till satisfied he was the culprit. I assure you I put an end to his depredations, and secured him for your inspection. I have read of caterpillars called 'sphinx.' I could conceive no better idea of such a monstrosity."

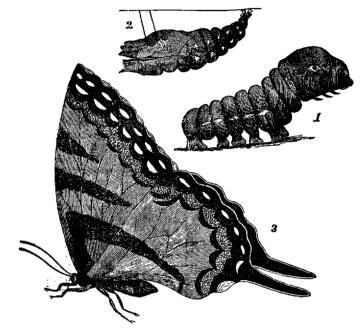
I supposed it to be one of those large caterpillars usually found on grapes, nearly allied to the genus sphinx, one of which Mr. HARRIS named Philampelus, which means "I love the vine." Mr. H. also says:-"The grape vine suffers still more severely from the ravages of another kind of sphinx caterpillars, smaller in size than that of the preceding [Achemon], and, like them, solitary in their habits but more numerous; and, not content with eating the leaves alone, in their progress from leaf to leaf down the stem, they stop at every cluster of fruit, and, either from stupidity or disappointment, nip off the stalks of the half grown grapes, and allow them to fall to the ground untasted. I have gathered under a single vine above a quart of unripe grapes thus detached during one night by these

In the meantime the prisoner was brought forth and put on the stand. To my surprise, instead of the larva of the hawk moth family, I beheld in the criminal the evidence of belonging to a family heretofore unsuspected of mischief to the grape or fruit of any kind, that I am aware of, this being the larva of the genus Papilio, a tribe of diurnal or day-flying swallow-tailed butterflies.

"This is something new, friend John," I said, but no sphinx caterpillar. Are you sure that you have the guilty one?—his doings are so much like the caterpillars Mr. HARRIS mentions; and he was too wide awake to mistake this individual species for the class of hog-nosed caterpillars he speaks about, for they have the fourth and fifth joints or segments large, while the first, second and third are gradually smaller toward the small head; besides, they have either a curved horn or eye-like spot near the caudal extremity, and underho their transformations in the ground."

"That this is the criminal I will swear to." said honest John, (though he is conscientious against swearing, and always "affirms" in court.)

"Well," said I, "that settles the question. This chap, you perceive, has the first three segments united into one above, with an eye-like spot on each side. The real head is what appears as merely a snout. There is also a series of small blue spots across the hind margin. The fourth and fifth seg-



A NEWLY DISCOVERED DEPREDATOR ON THE GRAPE VINE. Fig. 1, Larva or Caterpillar. Fig. 2, The empty Chrysalis. Fig. 3, The Imago.—Papilio-

supports itself with its caudal pair and four pairs | I have, however, come to the conclusion that a law of prolegs, when at rest, as you see. Now irritate the fellow with the point of a pin-there."

"Why, just see-the creature protrudes a forked tongue from the nape of its neck," exclaimed my friend, "and what a queer smell. What is the meaning of that?"

"That is a tentaculated, fleshy, furcate appendage, called the nuchal fork, or vulgarly, the 'stink horns, and is no doubt a weapon of defense, in order to frighten off the insidious ichneumon fly, desirous to lodge an egg into its fat and smooth carcass. The common green, black and yellow spotted, or banded, caterpillar, found on the tennel and parsley, is provided with the fork, and when irritated, will give the head a toss, and thrust out the concealed, harmless stink horn, in shape much like the letter Y. These, when raised, are the larvæ of the Papilio asterias," but they have not the first three segments enlarged like the one under consideration, which latter is in character like the larva of the large yellow and black striped swallowtailed butterfly, the Papilio turnus, found on the sassafras and spiceberry bushes in their larva state, only that they are green, with yellow edgings, while this individual before us is of a pinkish brown mottled color."

"The little attention I have paid to the transformation of insects, has only bothered me," said my friend. "I was induced," he continued, "a few years ago to satisfy myself that caterpillars turn into butterflies, and collected quite a number of different kinds. These I put into separate paper boxes, with a few of the leaves upon which they fed. I inspected my prisoners daily, and soon found them transformed into chrysalids-some suspended centrally by two threads and affixed by the tail, others by the tail only; others again were inclosed in silky cocoons; while the half perished. Subsequently, I actually found different kinds of butterflies and moths in my boxes, but, to my astonishment, in one I found a yellow, waspish insect that I knew did not belong to the Lepidoptera. This, I was afterward informed, was the Trogus fulgens, a parasitic, hymenopterous insect. I confess it is highly interesting, but alas! it don't pay, so I abandoned it to those having leisure or inclination for such pursuits; besides, there is no end to the matter—their name is legion.'

"Truly," said I, "considering we have about four hundred genera and about two thousand species enumerated in a catalogue lately published by the Smithsonian Institute, they present a formidable phalanx, and may all be brought under the three primary divisions:—those flying by daylight, the true butterflies, called Diurnals; those flying at twilight, the hawk moths, Crepusculars; and those on the wing during the night, the true moths or Phalæna-the Noctua. When we consider that the females usually deposit from two to five hundred eggs, so that from one thousand different sorts there will be on an average three hundred thousand caterpillars, allowing one-half to be females, the second brood would consist of forty-five million and the third generation no less than six thousand seven hundred and fifty million. These being chiefly vegetable feeders, are highly injurious to our field and garden crops, and hence of interest to the farmer and pomologist. Besides," I continued, "they not only despoil the blossoms and fruit of our orchards, or disfigure them with their webs, some live in the solid timber, or in the pith and stems of the plants; others, again, attack our woolen garments, furs, leather, meat, wax, flour and lard; nor are the books and cabinet of the student or entomologist exempted from their depredations."

"Well, well," said John, rather impatiently, "all this I have been taught by experience, and find it necessary to be vigilant; but the remedy is what we farmers want, without the trouble of telling ments are raised, and have no prolegs; the insect | what species they are—they are alike obnoxious. | asterias, only of a larger size.

ought to be passed against killing insectivorous birds. I have numerous cages, as you see, around my garden, for the wrens. I do not even frighten the birds from my cherry trees, as did a neighbor of mine, by putting a young chicken hawk into a cage and suspending it in the tree, and feed the fellow with insectivorous birds while acting as a guard to his fruit. I'd wring the rascal's neck off. and give the birds fair play. What if they pick a few-they also clear the trees from insect depredators. But talking about chrysalids, I could not help moralizing upon the wonderful transformation. To consider that the disgusting worm we call caterpillar, feeding upon the crude leaves of vegetation, becomes enveloped and swaddled like an Egyptian mummy, hung in the air naked, or inclosed in a silky cocoon, without apparent life-a motionless, fixed thing-then in due time to burst its cerements, and to come forth a new creature, robed in garments of beauty, to wing its way from flower to flower, sipping their nectared sweets, is truly surprising, and calculated to teach a useful lesson.

Surprised at my friend's change of the subject, I observed-"Your idea and reflections are by no means new. This fact was early noticed. One genus, called Psyche-from the Greek, meaning the human soul-was used, both by the ancient Egyptians and Greeks, as an emblem of immortality. Some poet has also embodied the idea in twenty verses, found in the Introduction to Entomology by KIRBY & SPENSE, page 75. The 15th verse says:

> 'Shall the poor worm that shocks thy sight-The humblest form in Nature's train-Thus rise in new-born luster bright, And yet the emblem teach in vain?

The concluding verse reads:

'Go, mortal! in thy reptile state Enough to know to thee is given ; Go, and the joyful truth relate. Frail child of earth! high heir of heaven!

Thus we see, dear sir.

'Nature hath made nothing so base, but can Read some instruction to the wisest man: and that 'In contemplation of created things

By steps we may ascend to God.'

Thus, after an hour's conversation, to our mutual edification, I bent my steps homeward, with the imprisoned caterpillar, in order to observe its final transformation. The next day I found the caterpillar attached by the tail, and the looped bridle or girth spun, and his body suspended therein, preparatory to changing into a chrysalis. This happened on the 25th of July. On the 6th of August I found the living imago in the box, and the chrysalis split and empty, as shown by figure 2. Figure 3 represents the butterfly, natural size, with its wings back to back, showing the bronzed, brownish under side, with the black markings, the yellowish and orangeshaded eye-like marginal spots, and light blue, speckled surroundings. The black markings are very much like those of the Papilio turnus, and a gentleman has assured me that he has observed both kinds so closely as to convince him that the color is only a sexual difference.* This I am inclined to doubt, however well assured I am that many considered as distinct species are but male and female of the same species; because I have raised both kinds from the larva, and they differ as much in habit, color and appearance as do the perfect insects.

Here we have a dangerous species to the grape, undescribed before, to the best of my knowledge, and therefore consider it best to introduce the subject for the benefit of your readers. Lancaster, Pa.

* The upper side of the wings of figure 3 is jet black, with the marginal blue spots, &c., very much like the Papilio

TO WE BY

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

EL SE OLYMPIA

TO CAIRO AND RETURN.--NO. III.

[OUR columns are so crowded that we are obliged to omit our Western Aid's description of various matters at Cairoincluding sketches of the Reporters of leading papers, the Camps and Fort Cairo, the Wounded from Fort Donelson, &c., giving only Agricultural and Horticultural items.—Ep.] SHIPPING CORN.

Sauntering along the levee, I was struck with the waste that results from shipping shelled corn in coarse gunnies. It is well known that grain is rarely or never shipped on these river boats in bulk; but is handled in bags, gunnies, barrels, &c., &c. These coarse gunnies yield up a large per centum of their contents to waste - a sufficient per cent. to more than pay the difference in cost between them and good bagging.

THE SOUTH ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

During the session of the Legislature, the winter of 1860-61, an effort was made to get the Seminary lands of Cook county appropriated to the Chicago University, as an endowment of the Agricultural Department of the same. There were other localities and other institutions interested in defeating this effort; and to defeat it a bill was hastily prepared, appropriating these lands to an Agricultural College to be located at some point south of the center of the State. Very much to the astonishment of all parties, this bill passed and became a law! Commissioners were appointed to carry out the provisions of the bill. But little has been known of the acts of these commissioners. At the St. Charles Hotel, at Cairo, I met Mr. H. PENOYER, of Centralia, who gave me some facts concerning it. The location selected for this College and farm is Irvington Station, 51 miles south of Centralia, on the Illinois Central Railroad. About 500 acres have been secured, embracing the station named. It is all prairie land, unimproved. Nothing has been done with it. It is to be fenced the present season. Mr. P. assures me it is excellent rolling prairie land, well watered; and he thinks a better location could not be found in the State. On this prairie, peaches have not failed during the last five years; they are said to be dead now, however. Winter wheat is the staple crop. Timothy is the main grass crop. Red top and clover are both grown. Corn is a pretty fair crop. Apples, pears, peaches, and plums thrive here. Potatoes grow well, but the potato bug is a great pest, and destroys the crop. The chinch bug is also a depredator here. During the season I hope to see the farm and

locality, and give my own impressions of it.

An early waking up and visit to the Provost Marshal's office, for a pass out of Cairo, and we take the cars at 3 o'clock A. M., for

SOUTH PASS, OR COBDEN.

where is to be a sale of contraband horses and mules, and where Egyptians will assemble to buy the same.

South Pass is the point where the Illinois Central Railroad penetrates the mountain range that extends across this end of the State—a connecting link between the high hills of Kentucky and the iron mountains of Missouri. Here, on these hills, or on this elevated ridge, seven hundred feet above the Mississippi, the peach crop never fails, and apples, pears, peaches, and grapes produce abundantly. Here grow the early apples, peaches, and tomatoes, for the Chicago market. The soil is a stiff sandstone loam. Some of the spurs of this ridge are a limestone formation, but most of the orchards are on the sandstone.

THIS IS NOT A GRASS COUNTRY.

It seems becoming the settled conviction of northern men, who have located here, that this is not a grass country—that it is not adapted to stock husbandry. But they do claim it to be the fruit region of the State. I find that red clover does well here, and I believe it will only be the pioneer of the grasses. I know this is not the belief of men who have had considerable experience here, but after these lands have been clovered a few years, blue grass and timothy will follow.

[Several horticultural items, which were given in this connection, will be found on next page, under the head of Western Editorial Notes.]

A horseback ride of five miles, Thursday noon, brought me to the home of GEO. E. WALKER, Esq., with whom I discussed

COTTON AND CATAWBA

until a late hour. The discussion of the former staple I propose to transcribe, because it is the result of experience in this State, and much personal observation in Tennessee and other cotton growing States.

My notes were taken with samples of Illinois cotton before me, that had been grown but a few yards from where I was writing; also samples of seed. The seed is what is called by Mr. W. the "blue cotton seed." It is more green than blue, and corresponds with the green seed of the South. The seed from which the sample of cotton before me was produced, was planted the last of April. It can usually be planted here the second week in April. It should be planted as early as possible in the spring. The land is thrown up in ridges as for corn. One man with a team plows a furrow, and a second man with a team throws another furrow to the first; to the plow of the second team is attached a sort of hook which opens a drill on the top of the ridge thus formed, in which the seed is dropped, in the South by a negro who rides along, with a bag of seed, on a mule or horse. The amount of seed required is about one bushel per acre. It is covered from one-half to one inch deep - should not be covered deeper than one inch. The culture commences as soon as the weeds start after the seed is planted. Two hands with hoes.—one each side the row. scrape the dust from the plants, cutting off the weeds and thinning the plants. The plants are left from twelve to twenty inches apart. This process of scraping is only performed once. Afterwards the culture is performed with a cultivator. It is rarely hoed more, except to cut out the superfluore plants. Sometimes, later in the season, a little dirt is thrown to the plant with the hoe. But no dirt should be thrown to it in the first hoeing or scraping: for if it is, and water settles about the plant, scab forms on one side of the stalk, and it is thereafter diseased. This scraping lets the sun to the plant, and it grows right along and is healthy. The ground should be kept clean until the plant begins to blossom, after which no culture should be given it. The plant is usually "laid by" the last of July

Unless the land is rich, no pinching off is neces sary. If the plant is pinched off, suckers start, which require care and much added labor to keep down. Mr. W. says, in Tennessee the negro prepares the seed by rolling it in ashes, after moistening it. Thus prepared, I can see no reason why it without a natural love or fancy for sheep. I have

or first of August.

may not be drilled in by almost any good hand or required is dropped by the Southern planter. In this latitude (371c) the polls begin to burst in September. That picked before the frost and when fully matured, is best and cleanest, because the leaf does not crumble and affect the cleanliness of the staple. If the cotton is immature, it is sunned through the day. The last picking often requires sun, for it does not open as well late in the season. and the bolls are hard and require sun to prepare them for the gin. The early matured cotton requires no sun, but is ready for the gin the moment it is picked.

Mr. W. thinks cotton culture will be profitable here only so long as the price is 15 or 16 cents per pound. The quality and quantity of cotton grown here compares well with that grown in Tennessee With present prices he thinks it can be grown profitably as far north in this State as the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

The next morning a neighbor's boy came in with a lot of eggs he wished to sell, packed in home grown cotton. I send you a sample. The staple is short, but the quality is excellent.

GALEN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

PROGRESS WORTHY OF EMULATION.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-Our "Galen Agricultural Society," at its Annual Meeting this day elected the following officers: President, Hon. L. S. KETCHUM; Vice President, MAYNARD DAYTON; Secretary, JOSEPH WATSON; Treasurer, THOMAS PLUMTREE; Librarian, J. T. VAN BUSKIRK; Executive Committee, (for 3 years,) O. F. Cook and ISAAC WILY.

The Society resolved to hold a Fair in 1862, in the new Town Hall, Clyde.

I am aware the mere appoundement of the election, and names of officers, and that briefly. is all you ask of Agricultural Societies: but I am also aware your RURAL NEW-YORKER is designed to publish any thing which in your judgment may be of public interest; hence I add a few facts for your consideration in this connection, to be inserted or rejected as you may deem proper.

You need not be told, as will soon appear, that your liberality is one of the causes of the life and progress of this Society, which was organized in 1849, when you were proprietor of the Genesee Farmer. Our Society at its first meeting for organization was encouraged by a good attendance, and a member intimated that we could and should progress onward until we possessed a good Library and a Cabinet of historical and agricultural interest as well as a convenient and appropriate place for their safe keeping, and for occasional and annual meetings of the Society, and for holding its fairs. Our first step in that direction was to get enough subscribers for the Genesee Farmer to draw your \$30 Library, your highest premium, since which we have added to it until we have about 100 volumes, and still it increases, but was never settled in its permanent resting place until to-day.

With the above named project always in view, one of our members some three years since projected the plan of our town and village uniting in the erection of a Town Hall, fire-engine house, and 'lock-up," in one building, which is now completed, and by consent and approval of the proper authority our Library is a welcome occupant of a portion of one of the rooms designed for the safe keeping of the town records, and the Town Clerk is our Librarian. Although our society does not own the town house, we are the farmers and mechanics of the town, and feel free, and are made welcome to occupy it for the use of our Society for all its meetings and fairs. Now we have room for them, we shall soon see our students and those desirous of diffusing useful knowledge, collecting specimens of natural and artificial curiosity and geological interest to fill that branch of our first design. It may be said it is no place to talk of a town

house in an Agricultural Society's report, but honest difference of opinion is not a very wicked difference. We claim a little indulgence when the farmers and mechanics, and tax payers generally, who attended the Town Meeting in our new hall last Tuesday, well satisfied with its convenience utility that many intelligent economists, with a warm shake of the hand, expressed themselves well paid for their tax in the enjoyment of so much quiet, business-like attention to the legitimate duties of the day, and their entire protection from the usual out-door exposure to March winds, when voting for Path Masters and other appropriate and necessary matters. Besides the great hall, more than sufficient for all town purposes, in the same building are separate rooms for our two fire engines and their hose establishments, rooms for the two fire companies separate; three cells, strong and cool enough to hold and reduce the fever of the hotbrained law-breaker, and leave him to dream "the way of the transgressor is hard." Also two convenient rooms for meetings of town officers, clerk's office, and election boards, &c., over which is a large gallery with many seats, for useful purposes, and under the whole are two large water tanks, enabling the engines to work efficiently on many buildings without leaving their rooms.

Now, brother Farmers and Mechanics, do not take this as a piece of braggartism, but, if you can see merit in it, "go and do likewise."

Clyde, Wayne Co., N. Y., 1862. REMARKS .- The farmers and mechanics of Galen are entitled to special credit for the "Progress and Improvement" they have manifested in securing such a building as that above described. From what we know of the indefatigable but modest Secretary and his associates, however, we are not surprised at the auspicious results of their publicspirited enterprise. May they go on, prospering and to prosper, and similar societies, in our own and other States, find it for their interest to follow an example so worthy of emulation.—[ED.

SPANISH MERINO SHEEP.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-I shall not write so much for the information of "Inquirer" in the RURAL of March 1st, as for the vindication of the pure and well bred Spanish Merino. Still, such vindication may, in a degree, contain the information he seeks. The first-class sheep, of any breed, under favorable circumstances, and in good condition, is both true and honest; while many persons are so incredulous as to disbelieve that men under similar circumstances are always strictly so. Hence, I write firstly for the sheep, secondly for the man.

A man of the most ordinary organization might as well think of becoming a poet by studying Byron or Milton, as to become a first-rate judge of sheep

seen farmers who have kept sheep many years, yet, horse drill. About five times the amount usually like some men who can only determine the character of their fellows by the number of their acres and dollars, they can only know the character of a sheep by the pounds of wool and mutton it will make. "Yes, yes," says Mr. "Inquirer," (or some one else,) "that is the very pith of the question-which is the breed that will make the most pounds of wool and mutton per head?" Had this question been asked ten years ago, hundreds in various parts of the country, standing on the tiptoe of anticipation, would have answered, "the French Merino, most certainly." Where are those hundreds now? Echo answers, where. Time, the subtile alchemist, not unfrequently solves problems quite contrary to the anticipations of thousands, however sanguine.

In keeping sheep there is a material difference between the produce per head and the produce per acre, at least in my judgment. For example-if a given amount of feed will keep ten French Merinos a year, and they produce a certain amount per head; and the same amount of feed keeps fifteen Spanish Merinos the same length of time, producing three-fourths as much per head, it would appear that the Spanish sheep would pay the greater profit per acre; while the French might produce the most per head. Again, suppose the Spanish produce the greater profit per head-which will be the case where sheep are kept in large flocks, and have good ordinary keeping only—the ratio of profits will be largely in favor of the Spanish sheep. The above remarks concerning the French sheep will very nearly apply to any of the big breeds, especially where sheep are kept more for the wool than mutton.

The question is, "what particular breed of sheep is the most profitable for farmers to keep?" Firstclass Spanish Merinos. "Why?" More than any "particular breed" they combine the wool and mutton producing qualities, when kept as good ordinary farmers keep their sheep; retaining their teeth, their woolly and plump forms, in short, their particular and general stamina, to more advanced age than any other "particular breed." They are in better demand in the "great West" than any "particular breed," and must ever continue to be. I speak of first-class Spanish Merinos. Of course there is a wide difference between individual sheep of the same breed, as of men, or anything else. A medium-sized sheep, with properly and largely developed points, may be a great sheep-while a "big sheep" with small points, may be a small specimen of the breed. S. LAMB. Albion, Mich., 1862.

The Bee-Keeper

Straw Hives.

MR. LANGSTROTH, in the revised edition of his work, says, "a serious disadvantage attending all kinds of wooden hives, is the ease with which they conduct heat, causing them to become cold and damp in winter, and, if exposed to the sun, so hot in summer as often to melt the combs." In another place, when speaking of straw as a material for hives, he says, "It has been used for ages, and is warm in winter and cool in summer. The difficulty of making them take and retain the proper shape for improved bee-keeping is an insuperable objection to their use." From this, it is evident that had some form of straw hive been offered suitable for improved bee-culture -- facilities for surplus boxes, and movable combs - that he would have preferred such to those of wood. The experience of myself and others, as far as I have been able to ascertain, is in favor of straw, the bees passing the winter in better condition, and throwing out swarms eight or ten days earlier. Bees formerly seemed to prosper with little or no care on the part of the owner; indeed, many, deterred by superstitious notions, never presumed to invert a stock even for examination, but allowed it to take its chance nearly or quite as undisturbed as if buried in the depths of the forest. That bees could subsist and even multiply in the absence of all care, can be explained in part, at least, by attributing their prosperity to the straw hives then used. The advantage of earlier swarms is an important point. The honey season is sometimes very short; ten days earlier or later may be in good season or very late. A strong swarm will often collect, in the highest of the season, three pounds per day, and it follows that a gain of ten days at that time is equivalent to twenty-five or thirty pounds of honey.

The bees in a wood hive that stands in the open air are subject to much annoyance from accumulations of frost and ice inside the hive, resulting from the moisture arising from the bees in cold weather. If ventilation is given them by opening the holes to the chamber, much of the needed warmth goes with the upward current of air. Many of the bees are lost by the sudden changes of weather from warm to cold. The bees having spread themselves over the combs while the weather continued mild. are overtaken by the sudden chill, which is quickly felt in a wooden hive, and those on the outside of the cluster, failing to follow the rapidly contracting mass, are soon frozen. This process may be reneated through the winter till the colony is ruined or very much injured. In the spring also, after breeding has commenced, sudden changes of temperature cannot be otherwise than detrimental. A few warm days may encourage the queen to deposite eggs for extensive breeding, when a cold storm, which is quickly felt inside the hive, interferes and stops it all. In a few days they commence brood again, perhaps to succeed no better. It is important to understand how a hive made of a non-conductor of heat would tend to obviate these evils. With ourselves, we find that the rubber coat conducts the heat away from the body and retains the moisture, while the coat of wool retains the heat and disposes of the moisture. The wood hive is like a rubber garment - the particles composing it lie close, and form a conductor of heat. The walls of the straw hive are filled with little cells, like wool, through which heat slowly passes. A colony of bees inhabiting a straw hive needs no special upward ventilation in cold weather; the moisture arising from them is readily absorbed and passes out; there are no accumulations of ice inside to annoy the bees, or badly mold the combs. The warmth generated by the bees is mostly retained in the hive, making them more comfortable and saving their stores. In spring it promotes early and regu lar breeding, which is, without doubt, the principal cause of such hives throwing out the earliest swarms. The advantages of straw as a material for hives have been so long apparent that attempts have been made to secure the same with double walls of wood, having a dead air space between the boards composing it. This secures the warmth and the desired shape, but does not dispose of moisture without ventilation, which takes away all the

More than a year since I succeeded in making a

advantages.

straw hive adapted to the movable combs. I immediately transferred the frames, combs, and bees into it, and left it in the cold to watch results. No frost could be found on the combs even when the mercury was 10° below zero. My success was reported without any description of hive. As I did not suppose that I had the best form, I invited others to assist in devising a better, and give us bee-keepers something worthy of our attention.

During the year 1861, two straw hives have been patented. One by Mr. S. IDE, of East Shelby, Orleans Co., N. Y., a beautifully finished hive. The walls are made double, inclosing a dead air space, the inner of straw, the outer of wood. The wood serves to protect the straw from the weather, and of course will increase its durability. The other is by Mr. M. STILLWELL, Manlius, N. Y., more simple in construction, costing less, perhaps less durable, walls single, but thick enough to give all the protection required to the bees. It is very much like the one that I made. Any one satisfied with a plain, cheap hive, would like this. They are both adapted to the movable combs, and just now a movable comb hive is what we need, as I suppose that all, on becoming acquainted with the superiority of the Italian bee, will want to introduce it to the native stocks, and the box hive is not adapted to

A few objections have been urged against the straw hive, that the moth worm would find a harbor in its walls, and that the bees would coat the inner surface with propolis, a substance impervious to water, and thus destroy all advantage of its spongy, absorbing nature. Should this prove to be the case, which present experience does not show, it is easily avoided by changing the contents into wood hives for the summer, and then returning the same to the straw for the fall and winter.

Facts for Bee-Keepers.

Young QUEENS make their excursions only while the bees are disporting in front of the hive, and the joyous humming then heard is supposed to prompt or rather allure them to issue. Though the weather be calm and warm, and in all respects favorable, they leave at no other time.

In districts where forage is abundant only for a short period, the largest yield of honey will be secured by a very moderate increase of stocks.

A moderate increase of colonies in any one season, will, in the long run, prove to be the easiest, safest, and cheapest mode of managing bees.

5-32 of an inch will allow a loaded worker to pass, but will be too small for a Queen.

Bees Dying.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - Can any bee-keeper inform ne through the columns of the Rural, what is the cause of so many of my swarms of bees dying? They have plenty of honey left, and they are set in a warm place, and appeared all right in the fall .- A RUBAL READER, Burdett, Schuyler Co., N. Y.

Ynquiries and Answers.

COMPOUNDS FOR HORSE WOUNDS.—I beg the RURAL to give me a recipe for making the very best ointment for horse wounds that it can.—H. DAVIS, McGregor, Iowa.

SUGAR CANE SEED .- As a great deal is being said about raising sugar cane the coming season, will some one inform me through the RURAL where the best kind of African or Chinese Sugar Cane seed can be found, and at what price?— E. E. S., Chautauqua, N. Y., 1862.

SAVING AND APPLYING LIQUID MANURE.-I should like to inquire through the RUBAL how I can save and apply my liquid manure. Practical farmers, give us your experience with tanks, how made, expense, and everything necessary to saving and applying, and oblige—A CONSTANT READER, Sharon, N. Y., 1862.

RAISING WINTER LAMBS.—Can any of the New Jersey RURAL readers inform me how to raise early winter lambs, so that they will not become stunted, and will be in fit condition for the spring market. How much and of what kind of grain should a ewe that is suckling a lamb have, and what kind of fodder will produce the greatest flow of milk? Also, what breed of sheep is the best for raising early lambs from? Any one answering the above questions will much oblige at least one subscriber. Thanks to the RURAL for opening such a channel for the exchange of the farmer's ideas.—D. C. E., Yates Co., N. Y., 1862. Yates Co., N. Y., 1862.

SEEDLING POTATOES.—I have some potatoes raised from seed planted last year. What cultivation will be necessary for them this year, and how long will it take them to arrive at maturity?—Samuel A. Purdie, Columbus, N. F.

Potatoes can be grown of fair size from seed in three years. a foot apart each way, and keep them well cultivated during

FowLs.—On the 20th of November last, I opened an adventure with one hundred hens, mostly of the common sort; no roosters; object, eggs. My yard embraces some twelve hundred square feet. In the center is my hen house, twenty feet square, well white-washed, ventilated and lighted; earth floor. Corn, lime, broken oyster shells, sand, ashes, gravel, and water, are constantly on hand. Animal food, mostly beef, is furnished about once a week, and also cabbage. About the lat of January, I noticed some hens plucking feathers from others. They commenced on the under side of the neck, and it was not many days after that some of them were bare three to four inches down the breast, and one to one and a half inches wide; and now some of their necks are completely girdled near the head, and others are robbed of their plumage on various parts of their bodies. While one has been wallowing in the dust, I have seen two or more others step up and commence pulling, and the former one would lie and be robbed of a dozen feathers or more before rising or resisting. If you or any of your numerous readers can give me, through the columns of your much esteemed paper, the cause and the remedy, it will be hailed very thankfully.—ISAAO, Indianapolis, Ind., March, 1862.

It has been supposed that this habit is caused by want of

It has been supposed that this habit is caused by want of flesh for food, and it would doubtless be corrected by giving animal food once a day. As soon as the fowls can get worm sects, &c., you will have no more trouble of the kind.

What alls my Colt.—I have a four-year-old colt that is troubled to discharge his urine. Will you, or some of your numerous subscribers, inform me of a remedy. An answer will oblige—J. H. L., East Carlton, Orleans Co., N. Y., 1882.

From what little data J. H. L. has furnished us, we think his colt is troubled with what is termed Strangury. Dr. DADD says the causes which give rise to strangury are numerous; disease of the kidneys or any part of their associate organs may, either directly or indirectly, produce it; paralysis, tonic spasm, pressure of the neck of the bladder from hardened fæces or from an accumulation of gas within the rectum urinary calculi, and powerful diuretics.—all tend to produce uppression and retention of urine.

Simple retention of urine within the bladder may arise from ome physical obstacle within the arethra; this must not, owever, be confounded with suppression, which implies that the secretion within the kidneys is suspended. We have seen horses in this state, and, on examining the parts, have found the orifice of the urethra occupied by a hard substance termed by horsemen a "bean," on the removal of which the urine has soon after passed in a free and full stream. This "bean' is formed from the secretion and filth that usually accumu lates about a horse's penis.

Any one, by making a simple examination per rectum, can easily ascertain if the case be one of suppression or of simple retention. Let the hand be introduced within the rectum: and if the bladder be found empty, there is evidently suppression, whereas, if the bladder be large and full, occupying considerable space within the pelvis, it is a case of retention Suppression of urine must be treated according to its indications; the cause must be sought for, and, if possible removed. Assafætida, uva ursi, and cream of tartar, are good to increase the secretion when the kidneys permit of augmen tation. But on the whole, the safest plan will be to consult: eterinary surgeon.

If the case is one that can be medicinally relieved, give the following: Balsam copaiba, 1/2 ounce; sweet spirits of nitre, 2 drachms; flaxseed tea, 1 pint.

Rural Notes and Items.

THE NEW ADVERTISEMENTS which appear in our present number indicate that the Business of the Country is reviving that the manufacturers and dealers are neither dead no sleeping, but justly realize that there are a great many people who must have new machines, trees, seeds, and goods, wares and merchandise generally. We invite special attention to the announcements of advertisers, confident that thousands of our readers are directly or indirectly interested in procuring, to the best advantage, the various articles offered. Read the advertisements, one and all—they are well edited and readable -and in ordering what you want, please say you saw the dealer's advertisement in the RURAL NEW-YORKER

NEW YORK STATE FAIR. - We learn that the Executive Committee of our State Ag. Society, at a recent meeting, decided that the Annual Fair for 1862 should be held Sept. 30th and Oct. 1st, 2d, and 3d. The location of the Fair has not yet been determined, but Rochester will probably be designated, if the requirements of the Society, which are not unreasonable, are complied with by our citizens. The Fairs of the Society which have been held in Rochester, were more largely attended and successful than any previous ones, and we are of the opinion that such would be the result again. Rochester is generally conceded to be the best location in the State, and we are confident that, if the next Fair is held here, the interests of the Society, and the great objects it is designed to promote, will be materially advanced, while many of our citizens will be benefited.

THANKS TO BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN for their efforts to augment the circulation of the RURAL. Many Merchants, Manufacturers, Physicians, Clergymen, and Lawyers, in various parts of the loyal States and Canada, are active and successful canvassers in its behalf. We not only have the influence, but kind encouragement of a goodly number of persons who are not practical agriculturists - such as appreciate the importance of encouraging journals devoted to Rural Affairs. For example, an Orleans county Merchant and Post Master writes:--" Notwithstanding I am in the mercantile business, I feel a deep interest in agriculture, and feel it my duty to recommend the RURAL as a good agricultural and high-toned family paper. It is the only paper that comes to this office that I make any effort for." And a New Jersey business man, in adding some names to his list, says:—"This is rather out of my line of business, canvassing for a paper; but I make the exception in your case, as the RURAL is certainly deserving of commendation and aid. Think my list here will reach 25. I do not compete for any premium." are in receipt of similar letters from almost every section of the country, and are under great obligations to the writers for their generous action during these rebellious times.

THE SEASON, HERE AND WEST .- The weather continues cool, and the season is unusually backward. Truly, "Winter lingers in the lap of Spring," for on this first day of April, we have, from our office windows, a view of snow drifts from two to three feet deep. The weather of the past two weeks has been quite cold for the season, and the roads, in many parts of the State, almost impassable — mud and snow drifts proving great impediments to locomotion in any style. But, though late, we may yet have a favorable spring for farmers, albeit rauch work will necessarily have to be done in little time. Of course not a moment should be lost in preparing to take the earliest advantage of weather which will permit ctive operations.

- According to our advices, the spring is also unusually late in distant sections, East and West. Letters from several parts of the West speak of heavy snows in March. One just received from Mr. HUGH HULS, of Kane Co., Ill., (dated March 24,) says:-" We have had one of the most severe snow storms I ever witnessed for the time of year. The snow fell bout 18 inches on the level in the woods, but on the prairie it was blown into the roads and put an embargo on all communication. Spring work is very backward. As a general thing. say three years out of four, we sow our wheat in March, but this year I don't think there will be any sown during the month. March has been very unpleasant so far. We have had an uncommon amount of snow through the winter, yet the weather has not been very cold-not more than two days when the thermometer went below 14 degrees.'

THE WINTER, &c., IN BUCKS Co., PA .- An intelligent cor-

espondent thus writes from Newtown, Pa., under date of March 22:- 'A few words about the weather, prospect of crops, &c. We have had the mildest winter, all things taken nto consideration, that I can remember. The ground froze up late in December, and has continued frozen until within a few days. The average depth of the frost has not been over 4 nches. On Jan. 15th we had a heavy sleet, which made ice on the ground to the thickness of 1% to 2 inches, that was soon covered with snow after snow, which kept the sleet on the ground over 7 weeks; but it has almost entirely disappeared at the present time. The mercury has not been down to zero with us the present winter, and but seldom below 20 degrees, with no drifting snows. We had a great deal of cloudy, dull weather in February, and March has so far been quite changeable, with a full share of dull weather. The rheat and grass lands look much better than we could have expected, after being frozen up nearly two months, and if not injured by freezing and thawing, we may expect our usual

TIMELY HINTS - and valuable, are the following, by 8.

EDWARDS TODD, in a late issue of the Country Gent .: - " Exchange seed oats, seed barley, and Indian corn, with distant eighbors, who are good farmers, and who always have clean and plump seed. If the barley is not clean—free from oats earch the county through for clean seed. Do the same with spring wheat.—My experience with spring wheat is, that the China Tea spring wheat is superior to any other kind, and this appears to be the experience of most good farmers, and nillers also in our region.—Oil and black harness, and have old ones repaired ready for use when it is time to speed the plow.—Let a good supply of coarse grain be hauled to the mill for feed for all kinds of stock and teams during April and May. - Take good care of teams, and have them ready for labor when the soil is ready to plow. Teams need exercise every day, and it is better for them to work several hours every day than to be confined in the stable.--- Begin to ncrease the quantity of meal fed to fattening bullocks or fattening sheep.--- Take good care of cows and ewes with young, and do not allow them to grow poor.--Lay out the operations of the farm for the coming season; and if you have not, commence this year a renovating system of farming."

AMERICAN REAPERS AND MOWERS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.-We have already noticed the fact that Mr. W. A. Wood, of this State, has shipped four of his reaping and mowing machines for exhibition at the World's Fair, and we presume several prominent American harvesting machines (especially reapers and mowers) will be shown in competition with "all the world and the rest of mankind." A Chicago paper says that Mr. McCormics-whose reaper took the first prize at the great London Exhibition in 1851—"has completed one of his celebrated mowers and reapers for exhibition at the 'World's Fair.' which is one of the most beautiful specimens of workmanship ever made for such a machine. Every piece of iron work is polished in the highest style. The wood work is of ash, and only varnished, being striped with gold, showing the grains of the wood to perfection. A self-raker is attached to the machine. The whole machine could not have cost less than from \$1,000 to \$1,500. It will be packed and shipped in the course of a week. It has been on exhibition for a few days and visited by a large number of our citizens." Highly finished machines, with extra paint and varnish, or "striped with gold," are very pleasant to look upon, but we opine that working qualities are far more important, and reckon McCon-MICK will have to show superiority in the latter respect if he wins this time. "May the best machine win!

Howard's Reapers and Mowers for 1862 .- Our agricultural friends will not fail to note the announcements of Maj. R. L. HOWARD, of Buffalo, in the advertising columns of this paper. As usual, the Major is the first to proclaim what he has in the way of improvement to facilitate the labors of the coming harvest, and unless we mistake, his new combined machine, and new mower, are destined to augment the envisble reputation of the veteran manufacturer. His advertise ment should receive the careful perusal of all interested.

HORTICULTURAL.

THE SCHIZANTHUS.

THE SCHIZANTHUS is a genus of beautiful flowers, adapted either for the open ground or conservatory. The name signifies cut-flower, and its propriety will be shown by the engraving. All the species of this genus, we believe, are natives of Chili, and were introduced into Europe between 1822 and 1831. seeds of S. pinnatus having been carried to England in the former year, and the more beautiful species, S. retusus, at the latter date.

If seeds are sown in a hot-bed or cold-frame. and plants are put out in a warm, light soil, they will sometimes grow three or four feet in height, and will give abundance of flowers during the middle of the summer and autumn. We have also succeeded very well by sowing the seeds in the open ground in May, but the soil must be mellew and warm. The branches are slender and require the support of a light trellis, and they are broken very easily by the wind, so that a sheltered position is desirable.



The two prettiest varieties are retusus, scarlet and is the finest peach we grow, but it will rot. orange, and retusus alba, white and yellow-the former very brilliant and showy, and the latter extremely delicate and beautiful. For flowering in the conservatory there are few plants more desirable, and here they attain generally a height of four or five feet.

THE NEXT FRUIT SEASON.

THE prospect for fruit the coming season is exceedingly favorable in all sections of the country. The winter has been mild, the temperature unusually even, and without any warm spells to swell the buds, and thereby expose them to injury by a sudden change and low temperature. If the spring is favorable we shall doubtless have the largest crop of fruit ever produced in the country. It is now about the first of April, and we have as yet had no spring-like weather in this section; the ground is covered with snow, and it would not seem unreasonable to anticipate a favorable season. We have bearer—excellent fruit, of course. I can raise three before us many letters from friends in several sections all speaking in the most hopeful terms of the the former sells quite as well. Tillotson is not a prospects, and the hearts of the fruit growers of the from Yates county, in this State:

EDITORS RURAL NEW-YORKER:- The prospects of an abundant fruit crop the ensuing summer in this section, were never more encouraging at this Bergen's Yellow peach is almost equal to Crawseason of the year, March 24th. The "embryo blossom" of the peach is safe and sound. The lowest injured by the curculio. point to which the mercury has descended during the past winter in this locality, was five degrees necessary to cause a total destruction of the fruit buds of the peach. We have had a very fine and mild winter, thawing more or less almost every day during the entire hybernal season; and had it not been for the "perpetual cloud" which has been hanging over this "Western Country" for so long a period, the snow would have departed long before this date. Indeed, so completely cloudy has the weather been for the last three months, that even a glimpse of the sun seems almost a novelty, and forcibly reminds one of the sudden and unexpected appearance of an old familiar friend after a long

The peach has escaped the winter, and is now in danger only from the spring frosts, which very seldom destroy the fruit in this latitude and country. I am not aware of the fruit crop being cut off by spring frosts in these parts during the last twenty years. In the States of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and New Jersey, the cold weather of winter is seldom so intense as to destroy the peach buds; but the great danger there of destruction to this delicious fruit, is from spring frosts, which are often very severe. Messrs. Editors, I look forward to the season with pleasure and satisfaction, when I again, as in days gone by, can freely sip the "juice nectareous" of the luscious, melting peach.
S. Forshay.

Considerable damage has been done to orchards and shade trees in the western part of the State by the accumulation of ice on the branches during a

storm, which occurred about the 15th ult. It seems also to have extended east; for a lady in Fairfield, Herkimer county, writes us:--"We have had a terrible ice storm here. It has destroyed a vast number of timber and fruit trees. It occurred on Saturday, the 15th inst., and to-day, (the 20th,) the branches of the trees are falling in all directions from the weight of ice still on them. It was full two inches in thickness.**

> WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES. [See preceding page, first column.]

> > THE GRAPE ROT.

These side hills gave great promise of profitable grape culture, and considerable plantations have been made. But I find cultivators are considerably discouraged. There is no difficulty in producing the fruit, but before it matures the rot appears, and it is lost to the cultivator. The grapes are only half or two-thirds grown, when the rot commences. Mr. BAKER, to whom I am indebted for his generous

settlers, many of them, have long cultivated a grape vine or two; and the crop is regarded very uncertain by them. Thorough drainage does not prove to be a remedy-indeed no remedy has been discovered. The wild grapes - several varieties of them - grow abundantly, and naturally here, and I could not learn that the rot had ever been discovered on them.

I am told that the Concord and Clinton have been exempt from it thus far, while the Catawba, Isabella and Diana have rotted badly. If further trial should establish these grapes as exceptions, large plantations of them will be put out.

A PEACH GOSSIP.

At the sale of contraband live stock mentioned, we met most of the leading fruit growers in the vicinity. Naturally enough, fruit - kind, culture, and prospects - became the topic, and I gleaned some facts of value to men who propose purchasing fruit farms here.

Messrs. Evans Brothers, who have just sold a large fruit farm at Makauda, and purchased 437 acres at Cobden, paying \$10,000 therefore, give me the following as their list of market peaches:-

- Troth's Early Red, Cooledges' Favorite, Cole's Early Red, Crawford's Early and Late, Stump the World, George the Fourth, Old Mixon Free, President, Heath's Free, Heath's Cling, Smock's Free, Ward's Late, Noble's Cling, and is going to try Switzerland.

To the above list PARKER EARLE would add Columbia, Large Early York, Hale's Early, Jaques' (Rareripe,) and Grosse Mignonne: It should be remembered that this list is given as the most profitable for market culture. Reading over the list I called for objections to any of the varieties. The following is a brief summary of the objections made - Troth's Early Red rots in wet weather. The stone of the Crawford Early splits and renders the fruit bitter. Cooledge's Favorite is only too small. President is rather coarse, but carries and sells well. Heath's Free is unprofitable; cannot market it. Heath's Cling is the latest peach grown here, and there is no objection to it at all. It is indispensable. because it is late. Smock's Free is one of those humbug peaches — only valuable because it is late and sells; it is indispensable here. An experienced peach grower said he would not advise the cultivation of Noble's Cling, or any other Cling, for market-would not recommend it for commer-

G. H. BAKER'S PEACH LIST.

I asked this gentleman for his list of market varieties, and he gave me the following:—Troth's Early, Cooledge's Favorite, Large Early York, Crawford's Early, George the Fourth, Old Mixon Free, Crawford's Late, Ward's Late Free, Smock's Free, and Heath's Cling.

During a before-breakfast walk and talk in the orchard, and an examination of the buds, Mr. B. talked of some of the varieties as follows:-Cooldge's Favorite is the most valuable tree I have in m∀orchard. I sold \$5 worth of peaches from each of those trees, (pointing to several,) that have been planted but three years. There is more money in them than in any other, so far as my experience goes. George the Fourth is a good peach, but not a good bearer. It is pretty sure to bear, but not heavily. Crawford's Early is not near as profitable as many others. It is rather tender and a shy of Cooledge's Favorite to one of the Crawford; and good market fruit,-it is too soft. Old Mixon Free country seem to be made glad. The following is is a valuable fruit. Troth's Early is the earliest from Yates county, in this State:

and is profitable. The Large Early York is a fine fruit and very valuable. Early Serrated York is not valuable as a market fruit, though delicious. ford's Early, is a better bearer and less liable to be

APPLE LISTS.

Mr. BAKER gave the following list of apples for a

Summer-Early Harvest, Red June, Red Astrachan, Early Pennock, Keswick Codlin, Hoss Apple. Autumn - Buckingham and Maiden's Blush.

Winter - White Winter Pearmain, Rawles' Janet, Winesap, Newtown Pippin, Rome Beauty, and Limber Twig.

The above list is made with especial reference to the market for this locality.

One of the EVANS BROTHERS gave the following list for a market apple orchard of one thousand trees:-Early Harvest 70: Red June 30: Red Astrachan 100; Keswick Codlin 50; Maiden's Blush 40; Buckingham 50; Newtown Pippin 90; Rome Beauty 100: Baltimore Red 100: Winesan 100: White Winter Pearmain 400: Rawles' Janet 200: Red Romanite 100.

In the afternoon a meeting of fruit growers was organized, preliminary to the organization of a fruit growers' club, and Mr. BENJ, VANCIL, one of the oldest Egyptians here, who has an orchard of 1,200 trees, gave the following as the best summer apples for this locality: Early Harvest, Hoss Apple, Summer Queen, Keswick Codlin. He does not fancy the Red June. The Summer Queen is very promising. He has the Paradise—the original stock. I am informed by Mr. DUNLAP. He says it sells as well as any apple in market. It is earlier than the Early Harvest. He has fruited other varieties of apples on this stock. Has fruited the Buckingham on it. They bear well on it three years from grafting. The Red June is larger on it than on any other stock. Thinks it will prove quite as good a foot deep with the same material. So that the whole grower as any. Has no trees more than three years old budded on this stock, and would not enter into its use extensively without further trial; but his results thus far have been satisfactory. For fall apples he only recommends the Buckingham. He says it is a fall apple, although it keeps easily until Christmas and New Years. For profit and market he would plant 1000 trees of the Buckingham. Why?

or cider making, or eating, than any other variety. For a winter apple, the White Winter Pearmain is valuable. It bears regularly, and is one of the best. The Esonus Spitzenburg is a regular bearer. large, handsome, and keeps well. He has fruited it two years. It has been grafted four years. Six or eight trees of the above age bore him fifty bushels last year. He likes the little Red Romanite. It bears early and regularly, and he "counts the flavor good." The Yellow Belleflower promises to be a good variety, but the fruit is not regular. The Winesap is a splendid and profitable apple. The hospitality, says he has found by inquiry, that the rot is no new thing in this locality. The old on the tree. The Rhode Island Greening bears well.

Because they sell better, and are better for drying

So much about apples. This is experience of great practical importance to men settling in this part of the State for the purpose of growing fruit

EVANS' LIST OF PEARS.

The following is a list of pears for an orchard of a thousand standard trees, given me by Mr. Evans. Other gentlemen present when the list was given, concurred therein: Bartlett, 600; Swan's Orange, 100; Madeleine, 50; Seckel, 25; Belle Lucrative, 75; Flemish Beauty, 75; Vicar of Winkfield, 50; Buffum, 25; Bloodgood, 25.

THE ORCHARDS HERE.

To show the magnitude of the fruit growing interests here, and to give an index of the confidence felt in the present and ultimate profit of this business, I give the following figures, showing the number of trees and vines planted within an area of six or seven miles. These plantations consist of improved varieties of market fruit, and the figures do not include the thousands of seedling apple and peach trees that are found on all the old homesteads -tor there are seedling peach trees in almost every fence corner, and old orchards with bearing trees that are over forty years old. These figures only embrace the orchards of twenty-two orchardists, and my informants were careful not to exaggerate the number: Peaches, 37,700; Pears, 4,150; Apples, 10,900; Grapes, 5,750; Early Richmond Cherries, 200; Strawberries, 10 acres.

At least 10,000 more peach trees, as many apples and 5000 pears, will be planted this season, with large plantations of strawberries, gooseberries, and

NATIVE BLACKBERRIES.

Mr. WALKER says there are a hundred different varieties of wild blackberries that grow in the woods openings, and along the fences here. He has taken pains to select sorts that ripen successively, and has thus been able to prolong the season five or six weeks He laughs at the idea of purchasing improved varieties.

I am home again after a week's absence. But I am going to see Egypt in bloom!

HORTICULTURAL QUESTIONS.

A NEW feature has been introduced in the Brook lyn Horticultural Society, which we deem worthy of imitation, as tending to add much to the interest and usefulness of these associations. Questions are sent in by members or others desiring information, and, after the reading of each question, any person present is at liberty to answer. In this way the opinions of members are expressed on many disputed points, and a good deal of information elicited. We give a few specimens:

BEST WEEPER AND BEST PILLAR ROSE.—A mem ber replied-Willison's Weeper, raised from seed by Mr. Willison, of Yorkshire, England; it should be raised on a brier eight or ten teet high. A pyramid or pillar rose might be selected from any of the hybrid perpetuals. Mr. Burgess named Pius the Ninth and Baron Prevost, while Mr. Fuller was of opinion that there are too many varieties to name any particular one-the strong ones are best.

BEST WHITE ROSE FOR CEMETERY .- There ar only two or three varieties, and hardly one that is a pure white. Take Mrs. Rivers, if you can get it. If the lot be well protected and covered in during winter, take one of the tea roses or the noisette.

HOW LONG WILL SEEDS KEEP WITHOUT INJURY. The seed of the common balsam or lady's slipper will keep for years without injury; they are more likely to come up double than if put down the first or second season. Other flower seeds are benefited by keeping. Mr. Bridgman-most flower seeds are injured by keeping, many destroyed. Seeds to be properly kept must be done up in paper bags and exposed to the atmosphere; if bottled, the moistifre from some will cause others to germinate and destroy the vitality. Mr. Burgess had obtained a silver medal for a melon grown from seed thirteen years old-the Kendall melon. Mr. Bridgman said there was the best authority for assuming that to keep seed long is an error; if wanted to be kept or conveyed to a distance, put them in a vial and pour honey upon them; seed has been brought from China in this way that could not be brought safely in any other.

GEODES FROM MISSISSIPPI BLUFFS.

DR. GRISWOLD'S FRUIT HOUSE

ACCORDING to promise in my last, I proceed to give some account of the Fruit and Ice House of Dr. H. P. GRISWOLD, in Hancock county, Ill.:

This was built in the summer of 1861, and was designed as a depository for the fruit products of his orchard of forty-five acres. It is located at his home in Oakwood (Hamilton,) four miles from his farm, and is believed to be well adapted to the purposes of its construction, indeed it would be hard to designate any part of it that could be changed for the better.

This Fruit House is built of gravel, with double wall, the outer one being 10 inches, and the inner 8 inches in thickness, with a space between of 4 inches. The dimensions of the building are 28 by 20 feet, and 18 feet high. The foundation wall, of six feet, is built of stone, well laid in mortar. It is of two stories, the lower one being devoted to the storage of fruit, and the upper for ice. These rooms are each about twenty feet square, leaving an entrance hall of eight by twenty feet. The space between the two walls, of four inches, is filled in entirely around the building with pulverized charcoal. The bottom is first laid hard and smooth with six inches of gravel, and then covered four inches deep with charcoal: and the top of the ice-room is covered one space of fruit room, ice room, and hall, is surrounded with a wall of charcoal.

The building has three doors; an outside door into the hall, built double, the first of single pine plank, the second of the same material, six inches thick with four inches of charcoal. The inside doorsinto the fruit room and the ice house-are also filled with charcoal, as in the case of the inner hall door The roof is of shingles, put on in the usual style.

In addition to the outside arrangements to equalize the temperature, the interior is constructed on equally correct principles. Beginning at the floor, there is an open space for the passage of air, of one or two inches, beneath the plank and the charcoal; and at the sides of the building, throughout the whole surface, is a similar space around both the fruit and ice rooms, and connecting with the open space beneath the roof. The floor of the ice room is laid in such manner as to be impervious to water, with shallow troughs at the edges, to carry off the drippings; this is carried through the outer walls

by means of a metal pipe. The fruit is disposed on shelves around the room.

the shelves being placed about four inches apart, only sufficient to allow the apples to stand in single layers. The Doctor estimates the capacity of the fruit house thus arranged at about 1,000 bushels.

The building not being finished at the time of picking his apples in the fall, they were stowed in bins in his cellar. From these, those now in the fruit room have been transferred during the early winter. Some of them had commenced decay when removed, and it is remarkable how the decay has been arrested. A thermometer is kept hanging in the fruit room, and for six weeks, through all the changes of temperature, the mercury has stood at about 32°, not varying over two degrees. A few days since the ice room was filled; during the process, and since, the mercury has stood at 30° The Doctor thinks it will not rise above 36° in the sum.

The whole cost of the building was about \$600. Heused 1.100 bushels of charcoal in its construction. As an appendage to his valuable orchard, it will be found well worth its cost. AGRICOLA.

Horticultural Aotes.

LICE ON PLANTS - (D. C., Haddonfield.) - Tobacco smoke, or washing with tobacco water, will destroy the green lice on plants. As a preventive, keep the plants clean by syringing or washing, and give air. The red spider is destroyed by

TRADE CATALOGUES.—We have received recently a number of trade catalogues, and have now before us a Special Wholesale List of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Bulbs, &c., for spring of 1862, from FROST & Co., Genesee Valley Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y. Catalogue of Field, Garden and Flower Seeds, from Thorsburn & Co., New York. Catalogue of Flower and Vegetable Seeds, from B. K. BLISS, Springfield, Mass.

WHITE RUNNING BEAN.—I send you herewith a sample of a kind of bean which is new to me. We raised them last season for the first time, and found them excellent. We thought them little if any inferior to the Lima in quality, and they are considerably earlier, and more easily raised, and I think more productive. Please to inform me through the Rural what is the proper name of this variety. The gentleman of whom I obtained the seed called them the Early Lima.—O. R. Thacher, Hopewell, N. Y., March, 1862.

We think this bean is an old acquaintance, but will not undertake to give it a name now. We will plant those sent us, and shall then be able to speak with confidence.

Pomestic Geonomo.

YEAST CAKES.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:--When your paper came last week, I was perusing its contents as usual, and the request met my eye, from Phebe F. Moses, desiring that some reader of the RURAL would send a recipe for making light yeast cakes. To this request I send the following, and having made from the same recipe for many years, I can recommend it as superior to any other:

Take two handfuls of lively hops, three or four large potatoes, put them into about three pints of water, let them boil quickly until the potatoes are done, and then the strength will be out of the hops. Mash the potatoes fine in the liquid, and run all through a sieve upon one quart of wheat flour, one tablespoonful of ginger, and one tablespoonful of sugar. When luke-warm, add a teacupful of lively yeast, or yeast cakes, if you have them, dissolved in warm water. Stir all together, and set to rise in a stone jar by the fire, which will take half a day. When sufficiently light, stir in Indian meal until it is thick enough to roll out and cut in small cakes, and set to dry in a warm room, not too near the fire, as it might sour them.—MRS. G. T. G., Ithaca, N.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-Seeing a request in your journal of March 15th, for a recipe for making yeast cakes, I send you mine, which is called very good:-Take one pint of hops, put them in three quarts of boiling water, boil them fifteen minutes, and strain. Then take one pint of flour, mixed to a paste with cold water, and mix together the paste and hop juice. Cook this mixture until it is wholly scalded, minding to stir it to prevent its sticking to the dish, and about five minutes before taking it off the stove, add two tablespoonfuls of molasses, two of salt, and one of ginger. Let the whole cool until about blood heat, and add I teacup of yeast. Set it in a warm place to rise, and when light stir in corn meal until it is the thickness of a thick batter. Spread this on plates and dry, and you have your yeast cakes.—H. L. Peck, Van Buren, N. Y., 1862.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-Noticing a request in a late RURAL for a recipe for yeast cakes, I send my mother's, which I know to be good. Take two gallons of soft water, one pint basin of hops, and twenty good sized potatoes, pared, and boil them all together until the potatoes are thoroughly done. Then take them out, mash, and sift through a colander. Strain the water off from the hops when boiling hot. Put in one tablespoon of salt, half a teacup of sugar, and mix with the potatoes. Stir in wheat flour until it becomes the consistency of a stiff batter. Let it cool, until it becomes about as warm as new milk, and then add one teacup of yeast, and let it rise about eighteen hours. When perfectly light, stir in corn meal until it is thick enough to roll. Roll it a quarter of an inch thick, cut it in small square cakes, lay on paper spread on boards, and place it in a cool airy room to dry. This recipe will make a quantity sufficient to last a family of twelve six months, and will keep any length of time.-MISS GEORGIA BALDWIN, West Springfield, Erie Co., Pa.

VALUABLE CEMENT FOR PORCELAIN GLASS, &c.-The following valuable recipe for cementing Porcelain Glass, etc., we copy from Godey for March: Take of ising glass two drachms, wet it with water and allow it to stand until softened; then add as much proof spirit as will rather more than cover it and dissolve with a moderate heat. Take of gum mastic one drachm, dissolve it in two or three drachms of rectified spirit. Mix the two solutions, and stir in one drachm of gum ammoniacum in a fine powder, and rub down with a little water. Keep the cement in a bottle. When required for use, place the bottle in warm water and apply the cement with a stick, or small, hard brush, to the china, previously warmed. Compress the pieces firmly together until cold, taking care to make the contact perfect, and using a very thin layer of the cement.

[SPECIAL NOTICE.] USE CAUTION.—There is no small thing which good house

wives should be so cautious about procuring as Saleratus. It costs a family but a trifle, therefore they are not always as particular about the quality they get as they should be. Although it does not cost you much to begin with, it may be dear in the end, as impure Saleratus is the cause of much disease. Get D. B. DE LAND & Co.'s Chemical Saleratus, and you will have an article that is perfectly pure, harmless, and

New Korticultural Advertisements

TOP ONION SETS-25 bbls prime, for sale cheap,
H. C. WHITE, Agent,
27 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE — A NURSERY doing a good business, for a house and lot in or near some thriving village. Address Box III, Waterville, N. Y. 638tf

CRANBERRY VINES—From one to four feet Long. The fruit has taken the first premium at each State Fair exhibited. Price, \$1 per 150; \$4 per 1,000. N. HILL, Caton, Steuben Co., N. Y.

CIX WEEKS POTATOES.—Having introduced them, I am
D prepared to furnish pure seed of this BEST OF ALL EARLY
POTATOES, at \$1 per bushel. C. E. Chamberlain has them, IQ
Buffalo Street. CHAS. C. HOLTON, Rochester, N. Y.

NURSERY STOCK FOR SALE.—A fine lot of Cherry, Plum and Pear Seedlings. Also Cherry Trees 2, 3, and 4 years old. A large quantity of Wilson's Albany Strawberry Plants, Peach Pits. Cherry and Black Currants, &c., for sale cheap.

AYNE & PLATMA.

Benton, Yates Co., N. Y.

URSERY STOCK FOR SALE CHEAP.—
Dwarf Pear Trees, \$460 \$15 per hundred; Apple Trees, \$200
to \$60 per thousand; Cherry Currants, \$5 per hundred; Austin's
Shaker Seedling Strawberry, 50 cents per dozen. Other trees
and plants very cheap. Garnett Chill Potatose, 75 cts per hush,
638-tf J. L. CADY, Waterville, Oneida Co., N. Y.

CULTIVATED CRANBERRY PLANTS of the celebrated CAPE COD BELL OF UPLAND, and CHERRY OF celebrated CAPE COD BELL or UPLAMD, and CHERRY OF MARSH varieties, for sale at low prices.
THE CRAMBERRY CULTURIST, a practical treatise on the culture of this excellent fruit, sent pre-paid to all applicants, on receipt of 12 cents in postage stamps.

WM. H. STARR, East New London Nurseries.

New London, Conn., March, 1862. THE NEW LETTUCE:-True Bos-

L ton Curled Lettuce, a most excellent variety of very su-perior quality for the table, and of great beauty in its habit or growth. The seed is of my own raising I warrant it fresh and true. Packages containing seed sufficient to supply a family for season, 20 cts; 6 packages, \$1.00. 638-3t JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

NATIVE GRAPE VINES—AT
REPUGED PRICES.—We are now prepared to sell the Delaware and Concord Grape Vines, by the hundred or thousand,
at prices to suit the times. Also all of the new varieties by the
single or dozen. Also a large stock of Greenhouse and Bedding
Plants. Send for list of prices.
DAUGHADAY & RENNISON,
Newburgh Fruit Garden and Nurseries, Newburgh, N. Y.

We have just imported from Europe a splendid collection of the rarest FLOWER SEEDS, comprising upwards of 100 varieties of all sorts that thrive best.

Collections of 12 distinct named varieties mailed on receipt of 60 cts., -25 sorts for \$1.—60 sorts for \$2.

Priced Circulars, giving varieties, sent on application.

Address FROST & CO.,

Genesee Valley Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

MARHIEHHAD CAHHAGH.

AND HUBBARD SQUASH.—Stone-mason tabbage is the standard Cabbage in Boston Market, is distinguished for its reliability for heading. The heads are very large, remarkably hard, and very sweet. Seed of my own growing, with full direction for cultivation, 25 cts per ounce; 4 ounces, 75 cts; 1 pound, 25.67, all post-paid by me and warranted to reach each purchaser. Hubbard Squash Seed 12 cts per package; \$1.00 ft ib. Priced Catalogues of every variety of Garden Seed, gratis. 638-4t JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

30.000 ISABELLA GRAPE VINES, 637-3t M. D. FREER & CO., Watkins, N. Y.

TREES! TREES! and GRAPE
VINES.—A large stock embracing Standard and
den, fine, healthy, and well grown Trees.
Grape vines, embracing all the new and rare sorts. Beautiful
Ornamental Trees and Greenhouse Plants. Seedlings and
Stocks for Nurserymen. All cheap by the dozen, 100, or 1,000.
Now is the time to buy. All warranted true to name. Send for
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637-2t Geneva Nursery, Geneva, N. Y.

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SEEDS BY MAIL.

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ESSS Send for our DESCRIPTIVE PRICED CATALOGUE of

THO WER SEEDS for 1862.

The two combined contain the largest collection of seeds to be found in this country, embracing every standard and improved variety, together with all the novelties of the day.

GARNET CHILI POTATOES. A seedling introduced by C. E. Goodrich. He claims for it a higher degree of hardiness and adaptation to all soils and weather than any other sort known.

and in good soils and seasons, and with fair culture, they will it yield from 250 to 350 bushels to the acre.

Price per peck, 50 cents; per bushel \$1.50; per barrel of 254

bushels, \$4.00.

All the following varieties of SEEDS mailed, post-paid, to any part of the United States, (with the exception of those marked thus *, which may be mailed to those wishing them by this conveyance, at an additional expense of one cent per oz ,) on re-

 veyance, at an additional exposure
 Cents.

 New Speckled Lima Beans.
 per packet 25

 New Gorrugated Pole do
 do 25

 Thorburn's Nonparell Cauliflower
 per oz. 76c
 do 10

 Early Paris
 do 0 76c
 do 10

 Glant White Solid Celery
 do 26c
 do 5

 Almproved New York Purple Egg Plant
 do 6c
 do 10

 Early Winningstadt Cabbage
 do 20c
 do 5

 New Cottager's Kale
 do 20c
 do 5

 Early Cleina Kohl Rabi
 do 20c
 do 5

 New Jersey Hybrid Cucumber (ry long)
 do 30c
 do 5

 Rearly Curled Silesia Lettuce
 do 20c
 do 5

 New White Japan Melon (early)
 do 25

 Huntington
 do (very large)
 do 25

 Strawberry Watermelon
 Do 25

Champion of Scotland, Eugenie and Napole Champion of Scotland, Eugenie and Napole Champion of Scotland, Eugenie and Napole Champion of Scotland, Per 18, 75c, pel Extra Early Turnip Beet. do 76c, Borage.

Mammoth German Cabbage (extra) per 15 75c. do cket Pens, each
Large Sweet Mountain Pepper. per oz. 40c, per packet 5
Large Red Onion per 16, 75c, per ounce 19
Extra Early Turnip Beet. do 76c, do 10
Borage. do 20
Mammoth German Cabbage (extra) do 25
Long Orange Carrot. per 16, 75c, do 10
Balsam Fir Seed. do 2,60 do 25
**Ailanthus Seed. do 2,60 do 25
**Honey Locust Seed. do 60 do 10
**Balsam Fir Seed. do 1,00 do 10
**Balck Austrian Pine Seed. do 1,00 do 10
**Black Austrian Pine Seed. do 1,00 do 10
**Black Austrian Pine Seed. do 1,50 do 25
**Stone Pine Seed. do 1,50 do 25
**Corne Seed. do 1,50 do 25
**Corne Seed. do 1,50 do 20
**Citinese Arbor Vitæ Seed. do 1,50 do 20
**Virgilia lutea, or Yellow Wood Tree (rare). do \$1,00
**Apple Seed. per bushel \$5, per quart 25
**Plum Pits. do 40
**Strawberry Seed Leaf Tobacco. per oz. 25
**Alsike Clover. per 0.5
**Scarlet Flowering Clover. do 50
**Chinese Sugar Cane. per bushel \$4, per quart 25
***Chicoree Seed. per bushel \$4, per quart 25
**Chicoree Seed. per bushel \$

Convolvatus cricolor monstrosus (splendid).
Callirrhoe pedata (heautiful)
Dianthus Heddewigii
Do do Double.
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English Prize Hollyhock (fine).
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Auricula-flowered Sweet William
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Salvia splendens.
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Beautiful Camellis Balsams
Lilac Giant Emperor Aster
Perilla Nankinesis (very ornamental foliage).
Didiscus cerulea, beautiful, (blue annual).
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Centranthus macrosiphon
Beautiful collections Phlox Drummondii (5 varieties),
Do do Portulacca. 7
do Do do Flower Seeds. 100 do
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Splendid French Hybrid Gladiolus.

From \$1 to \$20 per dozen—for varieties and description see our Flower Seed Catalogue. J. M. THORBURN & CO.,

DIRECT TO ROCHESTER, N. Y -All persons having occasion to address the RURAL NEW-YORKER will please direct to Roch-

ester, N. Y., and not, as many do, to New York, Albany, Buffalo, &c. Money Letters intended for us are frequently directed and mailed to the above places. Please note. THE \$2 RATE is more popular this year than formerly. People

evidently begin to think it don't pay us to furnish such a journal as the RURAL at the club rate, for many remit \$2 per copy, and call the paper cheap at that price.

Padies' Department.

SE ME CYCLAR

A PICTURE. BY LIZZIE G. BEEBE

THE moenbeams stole in through the half-open door,-They stole softly in just to peep, and no more; But they reguishly sketched, on the shadowy floor, A picture, and framed it with leaves.

The breeze wandered in, as if panting to rest, But when it went in it was trying its best To tell what they said, as she leaned on his breast, The two pictured out on the floor.

But the breeze only heard a low sob and a sigh, A low wailing sob, and a half smothered cry And a deep manly voice, trembling out a good-bye, Was all the breeze heard to repeat.

And the shadows stole out in their treacherous way, And challenged the poor frightened moonbeam to stay, As they swept o'er the picture a mantle of gray, O'er the picture sketched out on the flo

The lover went forth from his lady-love's door, And sadly he thought he might see her no more. For the battle-field loomed in the distance, and o'er Hovered death, all in wait for his prey. Hartford, Trumbull Co., O., 1862.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] ASLEEP WITH THE FLOWERS.

The rose and the lily are passed away from the gardens of earth, their sunny tints grown dim beneath the yellow finger of decay, their fragrance gathered, and their beauty gone. Only dead and dying leaves cling around the fading stalk, and the eye no longer lingers lovingly upon the many colored blossoms of the flitting summer time. We look in vain for the brightness they have scattered along the mazes of life's pathway, and sorrow that of all earth's beautiful there remaineth nothing of which we say not, "passing away."

The rose and the lily are indeed gone, yet a fairer flower than these did the autumn spirit bear away on its never pausing pinions. A fairer than these hath faded from an earthly garden, and left darkness and the shadow of the tomb where yet a little while and all was life, and hope, and happiness.

"Hushed are the lute strings," for the fingers that were wont to make sweet music are folded calmly over a heart that no longer bounds merrily to the very happiness of living. The red lips part no more with light or loving word, and the home friends, to whose great love that kindly voice was sweeter than the warbling of birds, listen in vain to catch the sunshine of its merry tones, and seek to put far from them the knowledge that they may greet its echo never more in life. Asleep with the flowers.

Ah, meet it was that one. Like this young friend of ours, So gentle, and so beautiful, Should perish with the flowers.

With the flowers, and as the flowers, that young life has gone out ere time had stolen one flush from the soft cheek, or traced one line on the fair white

She will not watch the rose give place to the lily on the cheeks of those who are dear to her, and weep that all her might of earthly love is powerless to save. She will not pour her unavailing tears upon the heart-graves of the dead hopes that rose so brightly and so full of promise in her life pathway. With her the day will never come when

> "No look of recognition lights the eye, That laughingly hath met that fellow face; With careless hands they greet, and wander by, Who parted once with tears and long embrace."

Life's precious things have been hers; hold her not back from the home in comparison to which earth's brightest hours are but a dim foreshadowing. Weep, if you will, for hath not the Master wept above the dead; but weep only for yourselves, remembering always that your loss is her gain. Alden, N. Y., 1862,

> [Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] GIRLS-NO. III.

GIRLS are girls' worst enemies. They are jealous of each others' good looks, and envious of their education and popularity. It is quite impossible for Miss Smith to look complacently upon Miss JONES. if the latter wears a better cloak or bonnet he makes these remarks:

than she herself possesses. If a young man frequents gambling saloons, becomes intoxicated occasionally, swears, chews tobacco, and is a true devotee to other like habits but has plenty of money, sports a fine carriage and horses, girls will ride with him, talk with him, and associate with him, notwithstanding. But it one of their own sex should be guilty of any of the above mentioned vices, she would be shunned by them, as a being too obnoxious to exist. If a girl, from lack of education or strength of mind, wanders from the path of rectitude, every member of the female fraternity (there are rare exceptions) is ready to crush her into the lowest depths of disgrace, while the man who lured her astray is smiled upon, courted and admired, and often held up by "match-making mammas" as a "great catch." This is too sadly true! Who has given us the authority to say that the crime is greater in the one than in the other? or that oaths falling from girlish lips are the greater sin? or that God looks more agrily upon drunken women than men? Custom, it is true, places acts in a different light; but we should use right, and not eustom, for our criterion.

I do not wish it to be understood that I uphold wrong in girls. I fully deprecate wrong in any one, but no less in men than women. Just as long as girls countenance vice in men, even so long will there be vicious men. We must have a higher standard of true manhood and womanhood. If the intelligence, civilization and morality of a nation advances in accordance with the standard at which women are placed, how much depends upon the

girls of this, the nineteenth century. Ludlowville, N. Y., 1862. MINNIE MINTWOOD

world is that exercised by a mother over her child. Demand not from her systematic account of it. She acts from inspiration more than from calculation, and perhaps never says to herself what I say to you. God is with her in her work, and here is the secret. She appears to you perhaps to guess at it; but let her alone. She understands it better than you, and will accomplish more by guessing than you by your reasonings and calculations. Rely upon God and the maternal instinct. "As a general rule, to which at least I have hardly seen exceptions," says a contemporaneous writer, "Superior men are all the children of their mother."-Adolphe Monod.

bones."

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] THE DUTY OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

THE position held by the women of America at this time, is one which may tend to crush out or drive on the horrible rebellion now raging throughout our land. The great mass of men are now, and ever have been, constrained and governed, to a greater or less extent, by the indomitable power of woman. Many are the men that would have gone down to a drunkard's grave but for the earnest entreaties of their wives, and many a one would there be noted for vice and crime, had it not been for the influence of a mother or sister. On the other hand, how many have been utterly ruined, in both character and pecuniary affairs, by the invincible will of a headstrong wife. How many there are who to-day find themselves dragging out a miserable existence in misery and woe, by having complied with the extravagant wishes of a thoughtless companion. Thus we see the broad and triumphal sway of woman.

Now, if each one of this gallant band, throughout the United States, should seek how much she could do to aid her country in the maintenance of its Godgiven rights, we would have no fear in regard to the direful effects of rebellion. If each mother would encourage her sons to forsake their loved homes and go forth to fight manfully the battles of their country, for the perpetuity of their country's honor and glory; if each sister would bind the warrior's sash upon her brother and friends, pointing out the perilous condition of our land, and urging to the rescue of all that is dear to American hearts, how immensely our present army would be swelled. how short would be the contest. Each mother, sister, wife and friend should remember that their sons, brothers, &c., are no better to be sacrificed upon the altar of our country than those of others. If all should say there will be a sufficient force without my friends, what would be the condition of America and American institutions to-day. Why, indeed, our States would be overrun with desperate and blood-thirsty villains from their Southern lairs Hence, let each true American woman, who has a spark of patriotism in her bosom, who has any desire to behold her own dear land again restored to peace and tranquility as before, do all in her power to send her relatives and friends to the assistance of our Government, now passing through its darkest and most doubtful hour of peril. Moravia, N. Y., 1862.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] AFTER THE FUNERAL.

THE mother is dead, sympathizing neighbors have performed the last sad offices, and the stricken family are now left alone to take up life's cares again. The husband, who has lost his companion who has stood by his side and shared his labors and cares for a quarter of a century, is, perhaps, the most to be pitied, for he can never hope to win again such affection as he has lost. Evermore there will be a vacancy in his heart that no human love can fill. The sons, now verging on manhood, have also lost what can never be restored to them. None will ever look on their short-comings with her forbear ance and love. In their hearts they will ever cherish her memory with tender reverence, but they can no longer turn to her for ready sympathy as they have been accustomed to do. The daughters, too, will miss the quiet, gentle mother who formed the great central attraction of home. Perhaps their sorrow, from the very nature of woman's duties, will be keener and more lasting than the sons' whose more busy lives give less time for sad reflection. Their minds are stored with the precepts she had taught them, and when they go forth to homes of their own they will remember and repeat to their children the precious words of wisdom. The loss of a mother is a life-long one to daughters. Often, often, when trouble comes to them, they will think, "O, if mother were only living she would know iust how I feel."

Sad and lonely must that home be from which the mother has gone forever. Geneva, Wis., 1862.

PUNISHMENT OF CHILDREN.

In the March number of the Atlantic Monthly the "Country Parson" has a charming little essay on 'The Sorrows of Childhood," in the course of which

"An extremely wicked way of punishing children is by shutting them up in a dark place. Darkness is naturally fearful to human beings, and the stupid ghost stories of many nurses make it especially fearful to a child. It is a stupid and wicked thing to send a child on an errand in a dark night. I do not remember passing through a greater trial in my youth than once walking three miles alone (it was not going on an errand) in the dark, along a road thickly shaded with trees. I was a little fellow; but I got over the distance in half an hour. Part of the way was along the wall of a churchyard -one of those ghastly, weedy, neglected, accursed-looking spots, where stupidity has done what it can to add circumstances of disgust and horror to the Christian's long sleep. Nobody ever supposed that this walk was a trial to a boy of twelve years old, so little are the thoughts of children understood. And children are reticent; I am telling now about that dismal walk for the very first time. And in the illness of childhood children sometimes get very close and real views of death. I remember, when I was nine years old, how every evening, when I lay down to sleep, I used for about a year to picture myself lying dead, till I felt as though the coffin were closing around me. I used to read at that period with a curious feeling of fascination, Blair's poem, 'The Grave.' But I never dreamed of telling anybody about these thoughts. I believe that thoughtful children keep most of their thoughts to themselves and in respect of the things of which they think most are as profoundly alone as the Ancient Mariner in the Pacific. I have heard of a parent, and important member of a very strait sect of the Pharisees. whose child, when dying, begged to be buried not in a certain foul old hideous church yard, but THE MOTHER.—The greatest moral power in the in a certain cheerful cemetery. This request the poor little creature made with all the energy of terror and despair. But the strait Pharisee refused the dying request, and pointed out with polemical bitterness to the child that he must be very wicked indeed to care at such a time where he was to be buried, or what might be done with his body after death. How I should enjoy the spectacle of that unnatural, heartless, stupid wretch tarred and feathered! The dying child was caring for a thing about which Shakspeare cared; and it was not in mere human weakness, but 'by faith,' that 'Joseph, when he was a-dying, gave commandment concerning his

Choice Miscellang.

YEARS AGO. BY MARY CLEMMER AMES

Hibe your faces, stars of evening. Hide behind your ether vails! Hush your sweetly lisping lyrics, Softly sighing autumn gales. Once I loved you, stars of evening; Winds, I loved your starry flow, When my life was set to music Years ago

Hover there, seraphic fires, Lingering there love's sweetest tone Linked with one's beloved presence. Which the present cannot own, Where the wild, warm vows we plighted Where the friends we worshiped so Where the fire that filled our pulses

Gazing sadly toward our westward, 'Mid our brooding noontide calms, Where the dream of love and glory Dreamed 'neath Eros' morning palms Counting o'er our lost ambitions. In Time's sober shadow scen, Who, exultant cries: Eureka! I am all I might have been.

Vain, oh, vain our voiceless longing O'er our morning's perished dust! Every hour in its bosom Holds the present's holier trust. And the saddest of our sorrows Are Love's angels in disguise; Let us entertain them kindly, They will give us wings to rise

Show your faces, stars of evening, Fling away your cloudy vails; Lisp a low, a lulling lyric, Sweetly sighing autumn gales! Married to a purer purpose, Life is calmer in its flow -Wells the wine within my pulses To a rythm sweet and low, Softer than the dreams that thrilled me Years ago.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] SOMETHING ABOUT POETRY.

POETRY and GENIUS have received only approximate definitions. Critics do not agree, and the purpose of this paper is to suggest some thoughts on two extreme theories.

Says MACAULAY, "by poetry we mean the art of employing words in such a manner as to produce an illusion on the imagination; the art of doing by means of words what the painter does by colors.' According to this theory he concludes that MILTON triumphed over greater difficulties than any other poet, since his education was, in a very important sense, an obstacle. A recent American reviewer has ridiculed this theory as an absurdity, offering, however, no better one. Poe's theory is very unlike MACAULAY'S. He remarks, "I need scarcely observe that a poem deserves its title only inasmuch as it excites by elevating the soul. The value of a poem is in ratio to this elevating excitement. But all excitements are, through a physical necessity, transient." He thence, as from correct premises, concludes that a long poem does not exist, since this "elevating excitement" will flag in about an hour, as a general rule. "I maintain," says he, "that the phrase a long poem is simply a flat contradiction in terms."

MACAULAY considers "Paradise Lost" the greatest peem extant. PoE denies its being a poem. PoE is obliged to do this from his theory, and yet he cannot deny that the poem has power to sustain the interest. To reconcile this fact with his theory, he resolves Milton's poem into a number of small ones. It should be remembered that Pon was particularly fond of short poems, and, much as he disliked Longfellow, he yet admired many of his shorter pieces.

MACAULAY was a giant, beside whom PoE was a pigmy. The "Country Parson" says "Poz is a humbug." Perhaps the worthy Lord would read doubt whether he could write such a one. mind had the appreciative element, but not the ereative, for such a poem. If he wrote poetry it like Milton, he must weave into it something of his universal knowledge. While Box wrote the "Raven" and "Lenore," MACAULAY wrote the "Lays of Ancient Rome." CHRISTOPHER NORTH. after having studied English poetry for years, concluded that Paradise Lost was the great poem of the age. Now, where is its power? Is it in producing an excitement, or an illusion on the imagination? The latter seems more nearly the correct view, and hence MACAULAY's theory is the correct

We see as visible realities the beauties of Paradise and the indescribable horrors of Hell, and flee the void

"where eldest Night And Chaos, ancestors of Nature, hold Eternal anarchy."

And the more we study, the more perfect is the illusion. The same is true of the "Raven." All is before us. The "ebony bird," sitting on the "bust of Pallas," croaking his "nevermore," is distinctly seen ;-it is an illusion on the imagination. So of other poems. Longfellow's "Evangeline" produces the same effect,-we see the exiles leaving their homes and follow the beautiful maiden in all her wanderings. BRYANT's sweet poems and SAXE'S punning satires have the same influence. MACAULAY'S theory shall be ours till a better one is furnished, and our motto ever be

"Poeta nascitur, non fit." St. Armand, C. E., 1862. L. B. HIBBARD.

TRUE COURAGE.—For a man to say that his soul is incapable of fear, is just as absurd as to say that, from a peculiarity of constitution, when dipped in water, he does not get wet. You, human beings, whoever you may be, when you are placed in danger, and reflect upon the fact, you feel afraid. Don't vapor and say no - we know how the mental machine must work, unless it be diseased. For the thoughtful man admits all this-he admits that a bullet through his brain would be a very serious thing for himself, and likewise for his wife and children - he admits he shrinks from such a prospect—he will take pains to protect himself from the risk, but he says that if duty requires him to run the risk, he will run it. This is the courage of the civilized man, as opposed to the blind, bull-dog insensibility of the savage. This is courageto know the existence of danger, but face it never

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] MENTAL CHLTHRE

A PERSON without mental culture, with a mind darkened by ignorance in this era when the golden light of education diffuses its enlivening beams so profusely over our fair land, will grope his way through this life in starlight obscurity, instead of walking proudly erect in the effulgent light of noonday. Such a person is indeed dead to one of the most lofty and refining pleasures of which our natures are susceptible. Folding his pinions, he shuts himself in his narrow prison-house, instead of soaring, on the "ready wings" of thought, above the base things of earth, to the "starry realms," and learning to number and call by name each shining world, as they move sublimely on their heavenappointed course.

When we realize that God has bestowed upon us minds susceptible of infinite expansion, which are to exist when the sun and moon have expired, and the last of the little silvery lamps which have been so long suspended in the dome of our earth-temple, shall have gone out, ought we not to be "tremblingly alive" to the proper cultivation of so noble a gift, letting no obstacle deter us from the pursuit of that which will bring us to a high and glorious standard. But how are the debasing fetters of ignorance to be loosed? Is it by a few, faint, halfformed resolves, while we are lying supinely on our backs doing nothing? No, verily. It is by a purpose stern, resolute and inflexible, without which we may ever drink from the murky pool of ignorance, instead of quaffing large and healthful draughts from the pellucid fountain of knowledge.

"Knowledge is power," a power of which many would fain boast, but it is reserved only for its faithful votaries—those who seek for it with uptiring perseverance, as for hidden treasure. What boundless sources of pleasure and profit are opened to those who delve deep in that mine which is ever opening new and richer veins to the miner's anxions gaze, prompting to deeper and deeper search. Of such wealth it is noble to be miserly. Behold the faithful miner as he brings up from the infinite depths gem after gem of priceless value; see what a strange light gleams forth from the soul-lit eyewhat an exultant smile lights up the countenance beaming with intelligence. Think ye that he finds not that which affords him a holy, undying pleasure —a pleasure that elevates and brings him nearer the sphere the glorious Giver designs for His creatures. Who would not bow a willing votary at the shrine of knowledge, and dwell forever in the temple of the "goddess of wisdom?" Who would not quench his thirst at her crystal fountains, and roam in glorious, delightful freedom through her elysian

Some one said, very truthfully, "Though we may have drank deep of the fountain of human knowledge, if we have not in the draught dissolved the pearl of religion, it will profit us nothing when God shall judge the world." Let us, then, with a knowledge of terrestrial things, wisely commingle a knowledge heavenly and divine. Then we may rear our standard aloft, and unfurl our banner to the breeze, while from each waving fold flashes, in characters of living light, Knowledge and Truth, "one and inseparable;" and when we pause before the gate of the "eternal city," the pearly doors will be opened by angel hands, while "all-harmonious tongues" echo the welcome granted us by the great Author. F. M. TURNER.

Oxford, N. Y., 1862.

THE DIGNITY OF A TREE.

A GRAND old tree is a sacred thing. There are other and greater reasons for sparing it than the singer gave the woodman. If a mansion be destroyed, it may be built again; if a parchment has grown dim, the record may be retraced; if a tablet be worn smooth, is there not an "Old Mortality" to deepen the lines anew? But if a tree is felled, no wit nor wisdom of mortal make can rear its shaft again, or kindle its blanching arms to life. One that it has taken the Almighty years to build-"according to and enjoy the "Raven," which Por tells us was law"—His law—that has held it to earth as with written in accordance with his theory, but he cer- living fingers in a grasp that one hundred winters tainly never would write such a poem. Nay, we could not loosen - it seems almost a sin to rive it

Anchored thus, as with the fingers of an Almighty hand, how the winds have paid it tribute; how must bear the impress of his gigantic mind, and, silently it has gathered strength and beauty from the thin atmosphere and the drops of crystal rain: how Nature has mantled its northern side with moss, and how it has extended its arms to the rising sun! It seems strange to us so grand a column should be felled without a cause. So great a life should not be quenched without a passing thought, that the blue air would slowly close around the place it filled, and for an hour or two we might descry its azure outline, before the vandal wind would waft it quite away; and we sigh as we think that nevermore within our little day that earth shall wear the shadowy mantle of a tree, the air be filled with the soft whispering of leaves. Few sights are sadder than a murdered tree.

A LIFE THOUGHT.

I HEARD a man who had failed in business, and whose furniture was sold at auction, say that when the cradle, the crib, and the piano went, the tears would come, and he had to leave the house to be a man. Now there are thousands of men who have lost their pianos, but who have found better music in the sound of their children's voices and footsteps going cheerfully down with them to poverty, than any harmony of chorded instrument. Oh, how blessed is bankruptcy, when it saves a man's children. I see many men who are bringing up their children as I should bring up mine, if, when they were ten years old, I should lay them on a dissecting table and cut the sinews of their arms and legs, so that they could neither walk nor use their hands. but only sit still and be fed. Thus rich men are putting the knife of indolence and luxury to their children's energies, and they grow up, fatted, lazy calves, good for nothing at twenty-five but to drink deep and squander wide, and the father must be a slave all his life in order to make beasts of his children. How blessed, then, is the stroke of disaster which sets the children free, and gives them over to the hard but kind bosom of Poverty, who says to them "Work," and working makes them men.-

MAKE truth credible, and children will believe it; make goodness lovely, and they will love it; make holiness cheerful, and they will be glad in it; but remind them of themselves by threats or exhortations, and you impair the force of their unconscious affections - your words pass over them only to be

Sabbath Musings.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] WHEN IT IS MORNING.

BY JANE B. HIGBY.

WHEN it is morning, a maiden fair. Twining the orange around her hair, Weddeth a brave young cavalier. Brush away lightly the dewey tear: Slumbers she sweetly, without a fear. Bridal is this? Ah! the angel came, Writing in Heaven another name. Paler hands toyed with a bridal wreath;-ERNEST, the cherished, has wedded Death

"When it is morning," a sufferer said, "Gather the loved ones around my bed Weary, the slow-footed hours go by, Pacing the length of my time to die. Little he thought it was quite so night Silently, sadly, they move about, Watching the sands of his life run out. Morning is dawning, the night is past. Sands of the hour-glass have ebbed at last.

When it is morning. A sentry dreamed. Back in the homestead old, it seemed: Mother and sister with fond caress, Joined with a father's hand to bless; Joy, for a morrow of wretchedness Lo! it is morning; an hour of gloom. Dreams of the loved ones have sealed thy doom; Saber, and musket, and spear, and shield. Needest thou not in the tented field.

"When it is morning, say, mother dear, Wont it be warmer away up here?" Want, with his withering presence there, Watched by the child of the sunny hair, Marking, so early, deep lines of care. When it is morning, it wont be cold Way up in Heaven, in JESUS' fold. Go, little wanderer, life to win; Surely, the Shepherd will let you in.

But it is morning with them up there; Lover, and sentry, and child so fair. Robed in a garment without a stain. Invalid, freed from his couch of pain, Never shall say, "I am sick," again. Always 'tis morning in spirit-land — Morn to the host of its ransom'd band; Morn, for the Lamb is the light thereof; Light of the beautiful city above.

Piffard, N. Y., 1862.

THE MEMORY OF THE DEAD.

In almost every household there is an enshrined memory, a sacred casket where a lock of shining hair, a ring or faded picture, tells of some one long since gone. The younger children, as they grow up, learn to look on the picture of the dead brother or sister as on the face of an angel. They wonder if they ever shall be as good as they were! They look with tender awe upon the various relics of a sister never known, the broken plaything, the unfinished piece of work with the rusted needle just where she left it; and seeing their mother's tears, and hearing her talk of the child that was or would have been more lovely or intelligent than any of the rest, they meekly wonder if they shall ever deserve to be loved as much as she was who is now in heaven.

The orphan, longing for a mother dimly remembered, is sure if she had lived he never could have dishonored her, never could have been ungrateful or disobedient.

Yet our daily life together is subject to many disturbances. Parents forget to be patient with their children; the noisy, trying little things are often roughly treated, their feelings wounded, and their gayety checked; children of a family quarrel and overbear; friends grow critical and cold. To look upon the surface of general domestic and social life, it sometimes seems as if there were a few only who would not be happier separated. But when by death some are removed, then only can we measure the real depth of affection that was cherished for them.

One beautiful trait of our humanity is the tenderness with which we cherish the memory of the departed. Let death take from the household the troublesome and ungovernable child, and all that is remembered is his sweet and gentle words, his rarequalities, his loving way, his The child stands before his parent's eyes, not as what he was, but as what he might have been had all God put in him been perfected by love and grace. He is now always "dear child" in their thought, and no longer selfish and unlovely. The children long for their dead companion with real and tender grief—they would be pleasanter were he back again; they are surprised to find how much they loved him. Friends long to have the opportunity, now lost, to show their love. Why did I not prize him more—why did I not serve him better, is the universal feeling.

Our cemeteries, carefully kept and richly ornamented, may sometimes betray the harsh ostentation of wealth, but usually the polished and elaborate marble speaks the tenderness of grief, striving to do here what it feels had been left undone before. Absence lends, to a less degree, the same halo of perfectness. So soon as we are separated from those we really love, then they seem more than ever desirable and necessary to us, and we send back messages of regret for past selfishness and unfriend-

WHAT TO DO WITH TROUBLES .- When we are fully conscious that the cup of adversity lifted to our lips by the hand of God, is lifted by One who tenderly loves us, and whom we supremely love, it becomes sweet,—even as the bitter waters of Marah became sweet when touched by the wand of the prophet. Says a great writer-alluding to a fact in natural history:—"The cutting and irritating grain of sand, which by accident or incaution has got within the shell of the pearl ovster, incites the living inmate to secrete from his own resources the means of coating the intrusive substance, and a pearl is the result. And is it not, or may it not be even so with the irregularities and unevenness of health and fortune in our own case? We too may turn diseases into pearls."

TUNING THE HEART FOR PRAYER.—The musician, before he can discourse sweet music, must tune his instrument aright; but if it be not in tune, he will not produce music. In like manner the heart is to be attuned for prayer. Unless this be, no petition uttered will constitute prayer. The neglected instrument cannot be put in tune by a single act of the hand. The neglected heart cannot be put in tune by a single act of the will. It may require much time and effort, but, till it be done, prayer cannot be offered.

FAITH is a star that shines brightest in the nighttime of trial, desertion, and tribulation.

Kural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT



With a luster so pure and so warm; Like a beacon's calm ray, pointing out the safe way, They gleam through this gathering storm. Their heart cheering light led our fathers aright
Through all the dark perils they knew; The same magic glow shall lead us to the foe, And guide us to Victory, too!"

ROCHESTER, N. Y., APRIL 5, 1862.

THE WAR'S PROGRESS.

FACTS, SCENES, INCIDENTS, ETC.

The Great Battle of Pea Ridge.

THE first battle in Arkansas since the outbreak of the rebellion has terminated favorably to the Union army. After an engagement of fifteen hours, extending through the larger portion of two consecutive days, the rebel forces have been driven from the field, and the stars and stripes hoisted in triumph over the contested ground. Defeated and demoralized, the Confederate troops are in full retreat, and have been hotly pursued by our gallant army.

ATTACK ON GEN. SIGEL'S REAR GUARD.

On the 5th Gen. Sigel received orders from Gen. Curtiss to join him at Pea Ridge, and on the 6th marched to Bentonville, in obedience to those orders. Two battalions of Missouri infantry and a squadron of cavalry formed the rear guard of the division. He was determined not to desert a single wagon to the enemy, although by so doing he could have easily reached the main body. The enemy made his appearance with about four thousand cavalry, at about ten in the morning, a few miles out of Bentonville, and immediately commenced the attack by a desperate charge. Sigel had with him nearly a thousand men. Two hundred infantry he sent forward to prevent being cut off, and with the remainder he received the whole of the vast army. Sigel ordered his men to stand firm and take good aim. The teams were put upon good pace, and the enemy came bounding along in several lines. The horsemen on the flanks, and infantry in the rear, awaited their approach until within about two hundred yards, when they delivered a terrible volley of Minie balls into their ranks, which had the effect of the cavalry in its retreat, and, taking advantage of throwing them into temporary confusion. In a few minutes the leaders, by dint of much shouting and gesticulation, succeeded in getting them into something like order. This time they came up to close quarters. The same volley, succeeded by a second and third, greeted them. The enemy's cavalry closed all round the little band, notwithstanding that horses and riders were falling thick and fast before our steady fire.

Some of the cavalry on the flank had succeeded in getting across the road so as to cut the train in two, and it was here that the enemy set up a shout of triumph, It was short lived. In a minute more the bayonets of our men had done their work, leaving the enemy hundreds of dead and wounded The enemy was driven off, broken and dismayed. Galled and maddened at the repulse, the enemy could be seen re-forming to renew the attack. The column was yet seven miles from the encampment. A dispatch had been sent forward to Gen. Curtiss. explaining the position and asking for assistance It was hardly possible that the messenger could have been captured. The enemy was advancing along the road and along the ridges inclosing the At about two o'clock the second attack was made, and desperately carried forward. The rebel horsemen spurred their horses right on to the irresistible bayonets, delivering their load of buckshot, and then brandishing their huge knives, which every one of them carried in place of sabers.

They surrounded the rear guard a second time and for a few minutes friend could hardly be distinguished from foe. The dense smoke enveloped the whole of the combatants, so that for some time it was doubtful whether any of our little band survived. The faithful Germans, like a league of brethren, never faltered for a moment. The bayonets proved the invincibility of our troops against horsemen. The foe retired a second time, and for an hour they could not be induced to return by the most frantic efforts of their leaders. By this time the advance, which had been constantly skirmishing with the rebel cavalry, announced that re-enforce ments were in sight, and the little cheer went up, which was re-echoed by the troops from the camp A third and last attempt was made to capture the train. It also failed, and the enemy withdrew about half-past three. Gen. Sigel reached camp at halfpast four, to receive the congratulations of the entire camp.

THE REBELS MOVING TO THE ATTACK.

The camp whence the rebels marched upon Gen. Curtiss, was situated on and near the Boston Mountains, about fifty miles from Pea Ridge. The rebel commander, Gen. Van Dorn, ordered the men to take four days' cooked rations on the morning of the 5th, and move forward to the encounter. As our camp near Sugar Creek was in its front a strong natural position, and difficult of access on either flank, Gen. Van Dorn decided to make his attack in our rear, thus cutting off our base of supply and re-enforcement. The Union position was on the main road from Springfield to Fayetteville, and Gen. Van Dorn, in marching northward, left that road near the latter town and turned to the westward, passing through Bentonville and entering the main road again near the State boundary, about eight miles north of Sugar Creek. A small force was left to make a feint upon our front, and a considerable body of Indians, under Gen. Albert Pike. took position about two miles on our right, to divert attention from the main attack in the rear.

THE BATTLE ON THE FIRST DAY.

At about half-past seven a scout arrived at headquarters, reporting a strong force of the enemy posted on some hills and fields about three miles to the westward. In a few moments a messenger came in from the north, (our rear,) stating that the enemy lenemy during the night had planted some of his "GOD SPEED THE PLOW"



[From ASAPH, a collection of Sacred and Secular Music, by LOWELL and WILLIAM MASON.]

was appearing on the hills and ridges near the junction of the Bentonville and Springfield roads, and about four miles from camp. Gen. Curtis ordered Gen. Sigel, with his command, to proceed in that direction, and dislodge and disperse the enemy. About three miles from camp, Col. Osterhaus' division encountered what was supposed to be a small body of the rebels, posted in the edge of some timber and brushwood, and brought three guns to bear upon them. After a few rounds of shell, grape and canister, the artillery was ordered to cease firing. and the 3d Iowa Cavalry, which then accompanied Col. Osterhaus, moved forward to complete the clearance of the timber. The supposition that but few rebels were posted there proved erroneous, for the woods swarmed with such numbers that the charge was at once broken, and the Iowa Cavalry driven back in disorder. The rebels followed up splendid opportunity for an imposing display. It confusion, succeeded in capturing the three guns | ered stalks were still on the ground. Throughout with which they had been shelled. Col. Osterhaus brought up his Indiana regiments, and by a rapid succession of volleys of musketry, followed by a bayonet charge, covered the ground with dead Texans and Indians, and brought back the guns lost but a few moments before. Gen. Sigel then came forward with the remainder of his command, and the force of rebels in the timber being strengthened at the same time, a vigorous action commenced. The rebels brought their artillery into position, and a duel of heavy guns ensued, ending with the rebels abandoning their position. A running fight next transpired, and a vigorous pursuit was kept up for two or three miles, the rebels fleeing towards the north, in order to form a junction with the force in our rear.

COLONEL DAVIS ADVANCES TO THE ATTACK.

About the time Gen. Sigel came up with the ebels, and commenced the action of the morning, a force, consisting of two or three regiments of Arkansas infantry and a light battery, appeared in front of Col. Davis' position, evidently inviting attack. Col. Davis responded to their invitation to battle, and moved out for an encounter. A short but bloody contest, and the flight of the enemy by a circuitous route in the direction of their main force in our rear. were the results of this movement.

AT HEADQUARTERS.

Around headquarters most of the commanders passed a sleepless night. Though there were but few words spoken, nearly every one felt that the following dawn would but usher in our defeat. Gen. Sigel brought his division into camp, where it was ready at call, and then calmly lay down to sleep. Col. Davis moved his command at midnight, and anxiously waited the coming light. The Commander-in-Chief was hopeful, but fearful. Col. Dodge and Col. Vandever sent in for a fresh supply of ammunition, and about midnight visited the camp in person, to swallow a cup of coffee and return to the field. Ambulances were in constant motion. bringing the wounded to the hospitals prepared for their reception, and surgeons were active in relieving the wants of the sufferers.

APPEARANCE OF THE MEN.

In the action of the day the Iowa regiments had suffered fearfully. Nearly two hundred each had been the loss of the Iowa Fourth and Ninth, and the latter had not a single field officer fit for duty. Its Colonel was commanding a brigade, its Lieutenant-Colonel was made prisoner, and its Major and Adjutant were disabled and in the hospital. Still none of the men were despondent, but were all ready for the work of the morrow.

THE SECOND DAY.

Daybreak and sunrise at last. Not the bright, clear sun that rose over Austerlitz and cheered Napoleon to his great victory, but a dull, copper tinted globe, slowly pushing itself up through the murky cloud of cannon smoke that even the long hours of a winter night did not dispel. The heavens soon became overcast, as if the elements themselves foreshadowed an impending calamity. Every ear was open to catch the sound of the first dull boom of cannon, and every eye was watching for the first curling wreath of smoke that should usher in the contest of the 8th.

THE LINES OF BATTLE.

The fortune of the day was depending upon Gen. Sigel, and that officer calmly but carefully prepared his command for the conflict. Our whole force was concentrated to the north of our camp, and what, till then, had been our rear became our front. Col. Carr's division had been placed in the center, occupying the road a short distance on either side. The

batteries on an eminence about two hundred feet high sloping away to the north, but precipitous on the side in our front. Batteries and large bodies of infantry were posted at his right base of this hill and at the edge of some timber to its left. Infantry and cavalry, with a few guns, were posted on his extreme left beyond the road, and to oppose these Col. Davis was sent to our extreme left. It was apparent that if we could dislodge the rebels from this hill the victory would be with our banners. With the skill of an expert, Gen. Sigel arranged his columns for the coming action. His foremost line was drawn up in battle array, with infantry, cavalry and artillery all in their proper positions. At a suitable distance in the rear his reserves were placed, ready to be brought forward at any needed moment. A level, open field, of great extent, gave had last been a cornfield, and the white and withthe morning skirmishing and light encounters had transpired with the portion of the enemy opposed to our center and right, but on the left not a gun was fired until the whole of Gen. Sigel's command was in readiness.

OPENING OF THE GRAND BATTLE.

At a little past 8 o'clock the decisive portion of the engagement commenced. Along the entire line the cannoneers stood to their guns, and at the word of command fire was opened. It was interesting to watch the movements of the artillerists in getting the range. Each gunner took a tree for his mark, and tried upon it the effect of his first shell. "Too high," was the remark of the captain. A turn of the elevating screw, a reload, and another shot followed. "Still too high," and a second turn of the screw was made previous to another shot. "Just right this time," was the commentary on the direction of the third projectile. For the future trees were not the objects aimed at. A brisk cannonade was kept up for upwards of two hours, with occasional intervals of from five to fifteen minutes duration. The sharp booming of the six, twelve and eighteen pounders followed each other in rapid succession, and with such regularity that one could easily imagine that the huge dark object in that yellow field was an enormous organ on which a Mozart or a Verdi was executing one of his latest compositions.

TAKING A BATTERY.

The shot from the rebel batteries were well directed, but failed of execution equal to those from ours. Several guns were disabled and taken to the rear, and their places supplied by others. During the cannonade Col. Carr's and Col. Davis' divisions advanced slowly upon the enemy until they held the edge of timber where the rebels had position in the morning. A battery of three guns in front of a wooded space on the left of the road at length became troublesome, and orders were issued for a bayonet charge to capture it. Just at this moment a gust of wind blew away the smoke from the front of the rebels, revealing their exact position. The Twelfth Missouri was designated for the honor of taking the battery, and nobly acquitted themselves, advancing at the pas de charge under a terrible musketry fire, possessing themselves of the guns and holding them until their supports came up. Twelve of their men were killed in this charge and a large number wounded. Another gun was shortly after taken in the timber near by, and still another spiked piece on the extreme right of Davis' division. REBEL STRENGTH WEAKENED.

After sustaining a heavy cannonade for two hours and a half, the rebels showed signs of a desire to leave the ground. Their batteries were withdrawn from the hill and their infantry was fast melting awav. large numbers of them. as we since learn fleeing in terror at the fearful fire under which they had stood. The Eighteenth and Twenty-second Indiana regiments were ordered to charge, and did so in gallant style: but the rebels were too quick for the movement to succeed in taking the guns. Their infantry fled in disorder, and their artillerymen had barely opportunity to attach their horses to the guns and move them from the field. It was useless to pursue with cavalry, the country being too densely wooded to admit of using this arm of the service. The entire line moved forward to the support of the Indiana regiments, and up and down its entire length the air resounded with cheer upon cheer from our exultant troops. The enemy had been driven from his stronghold, and the victory was upon our banners.

THE REBELS' FLIGHT AND FEDERAL PURSUIT.

Gen. Sigel went in pursuit of the fleeing rebels, following their main body for twelve miles and capturing a considerable quantity of wagons, supplies, &c., several ammunition wagons, a load of powder, and nearly a thousand stand of arms. They fled too rapidly to permit of a capture of the entire force, and on the morning of the 9th, Gen. Sigel's division returned to camp. A portion of the rebels fled to the eastward, felling timber across the road to prevent pursuit. Another portion turned to the westward, fleeing by the way of Bentonville towards

on the route hence to Keetsville is one grand hospital. Our entire loss is estimated at little more than a thousand, of whom about one-fourth are killed. A flag of truce reports that Brig.-Gens. McIntosh, Slack and McBride were killed. By numerous prisoners we have a report that Gen. McCulloch was also killed; but the redoubtable ranger has been slaughtered on so many occasions and afterwards, like the first husband of poor Pillicoddy's wife. turned up again, that we are all skeptical. Perhaps Benjamin has been "gathered to his fathers," but nobody at present appears to see it.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

At present all is confusion with reference to the conflict and the various statistics inseparably connected with an engagement. We hardly know what we have accomplished, whither the enemy have fled, what is the extent of his calamity, his present position, his strength, and his designs for the immediate future. Neither are we fully acquainted with our own condition. Our heaviest loss was on the first day, with Col. Carr's division. Our lines sustained but little damage on the second day, notwithstanding the heavy artillery fire under which they stood for two hours.

Capture of Newbern-Official Report.

The following are the official reports of Maj.-Gen. Burnside, commanding the army, and Com. S. C. Rowan, of the Navy:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF N. C., NEWBERN, March 16, 1862.

Gen. L. Thomas, Adjutant-General U. S. Army:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, after embarking the troops with which I intended to attack Newbern, in conjunction with the naval torce, on the morning of the 11th, a rendezvous was made at Hatteras Inlet. Flag Officer Goldsborough having been ordered to Hampton Roads, the naval fleet was left in command of Commodore Rowan.

Early on the morning of the 12th the entire force started for Newbern, and that night anchored off the mouth of Slocum's Creek, some eighteen miles from lewhern, where I had decided to make a landing The landing commenced by 7 o'clock the next morning, under cover of the naval fleet, and was effected with the greatest enthusiasm by the troops. Many, too impatient for the boats, leaped into the water, and waded waist deep to the shore, and then, after a toilsome march through the mud, the head of the column marched within a mile and a half of the enemy's stronghold at 8 P. M., a distance of twelve enemy's stronghold at 8 P. M., a distance of twelve miles from the point of landing, where we bivouacked for the night, the rear of the column coming up with the boat howitzers about 3 o'clock next morning, the detention being caused by the shocking condition of the roads, consequent upon the heavy rain that had fallen during that day and the whole of the night, the men often wading knee-deep in mud, and requiring a whole regiment to drag the eight pieces which

had been landed from the navy and our own vessels. By signals agreed upon, the naval vessels, with the armed vessels of my force, were informed of our progress, and were thereby enabled to assist us much in our march by shelling the road in advance. At daylight on the morning of the 14th, I ordered an advance of the entire division, which will be understood by the inclosed pencil sketch. Gen. Foster's brigade was ordered up the main country road to attack the enemy's left; Gen. Reno up the railroad to attack their right, and Gen. Parke to follow Gen. Foster, and attack the enemy in front, with instructions to support either or both brigades.

se ward, fleeing by the way of Bentonville towards the sunny South.

INDIAN ATROCITIES.

The North will of course have heard of the fact that the rebels had some 3,000 Indians under the that the rebels had some 3,000 Indians under the command of Albert Pike. Also that some twenty of our men who fell in the engagement under Col. Osterhaus, on Friday, and under Gen. Davis on Saturday, and had the misfortune to be left on the field, were foully and fiendishly scalped, murdered, and robbed by these red-skinned wretches. So far as the fighting was concerned, they Indians were not to be taken into account. Notwithstanding the frantic excitement of Pike and others, the could not be made to stand the fire of our men for more than a single round. Our artillery sent them howling back as quick as they made their appearance in a body. It is related, and with some grounds, that the sees avages seized upon a quantity of whisky belonging the Confederates on Friday, and becoming furiously drunk, began to fight among themselves. The Arkansans were called upon to quell the riot, when a promiscouous and bloody battle einsued the promiscouous and bloody battle einsued the relating to the result of the active and the former and destroyed the draw of the longing the Confederates on Friday, and becoming diriously drunk, began to fight among themselves. The Arkansans were called upon to quell the riot, when a promiscouous and bloody battle einsued the relating the former and destroyed the draw of the longing the Confederates on Friday, and becoming diriously drunk, began to fight among themselves.

The Arkansans were called upon to quell the riot, when a promiscouous and bloody battle einsued the relating in the rear of all the batteries detween this point of the entire force up the main road and railroad, the entire force up the main road and railroad, the entire force up the main road and railroad, the entire force up the main road and railroad, the entire force up the retreating in great conference of the entire force up the retrea

and quartermaster's stores, forage, the entire camp equipage of the rebel troops, a large quantity of rosin, turpentine, cotton, &c., and over 200 prisoners. Our loss, thus far ascertained, will amount to 91 killed and 466 wounded, many of them mortally. Among these are some of our most gallant officers and men. The rebel loss is severe, but not so great as our own, they being effectually covered by their

Too much praise cannot be awarded to the officers Too much praise cannot be awarded to the omcers and men for their untiring exertions and unceasing patience in accomplishing this work. The effecting of the landing and the approach to within a mile and a half of the enemy's works on the 13th, I consider as great a victory as the engagement of the 14th. Owing to the difficult nature of the landing and the property works are well as the property well as th our men were forced to wade ashore waist deep, march through mud to a point twelve miles distant, march through mud to a point twelve miles distant, bivouse in low marshy ground in a rain storm for the night, engage the enemy at daylight in the morning, fighting them for four hours amid a dense fog that prevented them from seeing the position of the enemy, and finally advancing rapidly over bad roads upon the city. In the midst of all this not a complaint was heard; the men were only eager to accomplish their work. Every brigade, and in fact every regiment, and I can almost say every officer and man of the force landed, was in the engagement. The men are all in good spirits, and under the circumstances are in good health. I beg to say to the General commanding that I have under my command a division that can be relied upon in any emergency.

command a division that can be relied upon in any emergency.

A more detailed report will be forwarded as soon as I receive the brigade returns. The Brigadier-Generals, having been in the midst of their regiments while under fire, will be able to give me minute accounts.

I beg to say to the General commanding the army that I have endeavored to carry out the very minute instructions given me by him before leaving Annapolis, and thus far events have been singularly coin-

olis, and thus far events have been singularly coinolis, and thus far events have been singularly coincident with his anticipations. I only hope that we may in future be able to carry out in detail the remaining plans of the campaign; the only thing I have to regret is the delay caused by the elements. I desire again to bear testimony to the gallantry of our naval fleet, and to express my thanks to Commander Rowan and the officers under him for their hearty and cheerful concertion in this moves.

their hearty and cheerful co-operation in this movement. Their assistance was timely and of great service in the accomplishment of our undertaking.

I omitted to mention that there was a large arrival

of re-enforcements of the enemy in Newbern during the engagement, which retreated with the remainder of the army by the cars and the country roads. I have the honor, General, to be your obedient servant,

Brig.-Gen. Commanding Department N. C.

U. S. STEAMER PHILADELIFIA, }
OFF NEWBERN, N. C., March 16, 1862. }
To Flag-Officer L. M. Goldsborough.—Sir: I have the honor to report the capture of all the rebel batterthe nonor to report the capture of all the rebel batter-ies upon Neuse river, the complete defeat and rout of the enemy's forces in this vicinity, and the occupa-tion of Newbern by the combined forces of the United States yesterday (Friday) at noon. Inoi-dents of the expedition, briefly stated, are these: The fleet under my command and that of the army

TELE DIST

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

left Hatteras Inlet at 7:30 on Wednesday morning, the 12th inst., and arrived without an accident or delay at a point which had been selected for disembarking troops, and within sight of the city of Newbern, at sunset on the evening of the same day, when we anchored for the night. On Thursday morning I hoisted my penant on board the Delaware, at 8:30. Our gunboats commenced shelling the woods in the vicinity of the proposed place of landing, taking stations at intervals along the shore, to protect advance of troops.

At 9:30 A. M. troops commenced landing, and at the same time six naval boat howitzers, with their crews, under command of Lieut. R. S. McCook, of the Stars and Stripes, were put ashore to assist attacks. The army commenced to move up the left Hatteras Inlet at 7:30 on Wednesday morning,

attacks. The army commenced to move up the beach about 11:30 A. M., the debarkation of troops beach about 11:30 A. M., the debarkation of troops still continuing. In the meantime our vessels were slowly moved up, throwing shells into the woods beyond. At 4:15 P. M. part of the enemy's batteries opened fire on the foremost of our gunboats, which was returned at long range. The troops were now disembarked, and steadily advancing without resistance. At sundown firing was discontinued, and the fleet came to anchor in position to cover the troops

on shore.
At 6:30 on Friday morning, the 14th, we heard ontinuous firing of heavy guns and musterry inland, and immediately commenced throwing our shells in advance of the troops. The fleet steadily moved up. The lower fortifications were discovered to have been abandoned. A boat was sent, and the stars and stripes were placed on the ramparts. As we advanced the upper batteries opened fire upon us, which was returned with effect, the magazine of one exploding.

Having proceeded in one extended line as far as the obstructions in the river would permit, the signal was made to follow the movements of the flagship, and the whole fleet advanced in order, concen smip, and the whole neet advanced in order, concentrating the fire on Fort Thompson, mounting thirteen guns, on which rested the enemy's land defences, the army having, with great gallantry, driven them out of these defences. Several of our vessels were slightly injured in passing piles and torpedoes, which had been placed in the river. The upper battery having been evacuated on the appearance of the combined forces, it was abandoned and

ance of the combined forces, it was abandoned and subsequently blew up.

We now steamed rapidly up to the city. The enemy had fied, and the place remained in our pos-session. Upon our approach, several points of the city were fired by the enemy, where stores had been accumulated.

A large raft, composed of barrels of tar and bales

A large raft, composed of barrels of tar and bales of cotton, which had been prepared to send down to the fleet, was fired and floated against a railroad bridge. It was completely destroyed.

A quantity of pitch, tar, a gunboat and another vessel on the stocks, several schooners affoat, and an immense quantity of arms and munitions, fell into our hands.

At about 4 P. M. I sent several of our vessels to the right bank of the Trent river, to carry Foster's brigade to occupy the city of Newbern.

I am, &c.,

S. C. Rowan, &c.

The Conduct of the War.

WE extract the following graphic passage from a late speech of the eccentric vet successful American now in England, George F. Train.

"I have often read descriptions of the wholesale game-hunting of some lands-the sportsman surrounds the woodland for miles and beats steadily up to the center—where the rattle of rifles deals death | ton, shelling them the whole way. Jackson's men and destruction on every side. Such is now the Federal policy.

"No better analogy can be found than that of the Bastile prisoner who was placed in an elegant apartment, with light, and fruit, and flowers. His punishment seemed a luxury, till one day he imagined that, while the proportions of his apartment were the same, the room had lessened in size. Again he looked, and sure enough there was a change Where is the wonderful machinery? Pale with doubt-listening with suspense-each day he noticed the contraction of the walls. Closer and closer they came-shutting out window after window-but no hand was seen, no noise heard-all was as still as death. His doom was sealed. An inch to-day, another to-morrow-one grip of the four in burying them quickly as soon as dead. Our walls, and all was over. The man was pressed to death foot by foot, inch by inch, and he knew not from whence emanated the secret power that crushed him! So is it with this ungodly revolution. Little by little-step by step-battalion by battalion-the camp is being surrounded-and another mail may bring the startling news of the death-knell of

Department of the Mississippi.

NOTHING decisive from Island No. 10. The bombardment by Com. Foote was resumed on Frino signs of evacuating the place; on the contrary, they are fortifying themselves, building new bat teries, mounting new cannon, felling trees, and rapidly pushing forward their means of defence. Their gunboats are also making desperate efforts to get past General Pope's batteries at New Madrid; but have been, thus far, repulsed in every effort.

There is nothing important from the Tennesse river. It is not expected that active operations will commence until the arrival of Gen. Buell's army,

unless our forces are attacked by Beauregard. The latest advices from the rebel camp at Corinth give the strength of the force there at 70,000.

On Sunday last a force was sent to Nicholas Lan ders, 60 miles south of Savannah, which seized 15,-000 pounds of fresh pork, and 4,500 pounds of cured ham and shoulders.

For a long time this has been the mart for the pork business for the Southern Confederacy. Within the last two weeks large quantities have been sent southward by the trains.

Information has been received at headquarters, that a detachment of the 1st Iowa Cavalry, under Captain Thompson, overtook the guerilla band of Colonel Parker on the night of the 28th, about ten miles west of Warrensburg. Fifteen rebels were killed and twenty-five taken prisoners. Among the latter are Colonel Parker and Captain Walton. Our loss was two killed and several wounded.

General Halleck has issued an order that in view of the rapid extension of steamboat pavigation into the disloyal States, and the importance of having the boats engaged in such navigation controlled by loyal citizens, it is ordered that all the licenses of pilots and engineers navigating the waters of this Department be revoked after the 15th proximo, and said pilots and engineers take out new licenses from the Supervision Inspector, who will only grant licenses to persons of approved loyalty, or in case of doubt, will require bonds with security for the loyal conduct of such pilots and engineers.

Department of the East.

On Saturday, the 22d, the rebels advanced upon Winchester, under Generals Jackson, Longstreet and Smith, and drove in our pickets with their cavalry. They approached within three miles of the town, and bringing up a battery of artillery, commenced playing on our troops. Gen. Shields ordered Robinson's Ohio battery to return the fire, and while he was directing the operations, a splinter of a rebel shell struck him on the left arm and disabled it. One man and one horse, belonging to the battery, were killed-the only casualties besides this

be twelve men. A few of our pickets were cap tured. At night both armies drew up in front of each other, and awaited morning to renew the contest. The rebel force was 7,000 infantry, 28 pieces of artillery, and 1,200 cavalry.

On Sunday morning the rebels received re-enforcements, under Gen. Garnett, amounting to 5,000 more. The Union forces did not exceed 10,000 men, and with the exception of about 500, were of Gen. Shields' division exclusively.

At half-past ten the enemy made a feint on our left, commanded by acting Brig.-Gen. Sullivan, opening a heavy fire of artillery, while the real attack was directed against our right, with the object of flanking it. Gen. Kimble commanded on the right, where the heaviest fighting was done. The enemy were strongly posted in the woods and behind a stone wall, and the rebel artillery was posted on eminences from both sides of their left wing. Our whole artillery force engaged consisted of four batteries of twenty-four pieces in all. The contest raged furiously till 3 P. M., the fighting being done chiefly by the artillery and musketry, at a range of not more than 300 or 400 yards, and often much less. The rebel infantry opposite our right now debouched from the woods, and attempted to capture Doan's battery by a charge. The first effort was nearly successful, but the heavy discharge of grape compelled them to retire in confusion. A second and weaker attempt likewise failed, and the enemy fell back, with heavy loss, behind the stone parapet.

Gen. Tyler new ordered his brigade to charge the enemy's batteries on the left, and a most deadly encounter followed. Twice our men reeled under the storm, but in the third effort they routed the rebels, with tremendous slaughter and loud cheering, capturing two of their guns and four caissons.

Our loss in these struggles was heavy. The enemy's killed and wounded strewed the ground. Now in confusion, their left wing was entirely broken, and their center wavering. On their side, the 4th and 5th Virginia regiments suffered the most. The former was terribly decimated. Several attempts to rally the right wing failed, and to add to the confusion, the Irish battalion of 150 men was brought forward and ordered to fire upon the Union troops. They refused to fire, and a rebel regiment immediately drove this gallant little band forward, but could not compel them to fire upon the Union army. Forty corpses of the 150 afterwards strewed the field. Meanwhile the rebels gave way on their left and center, with a loss of 700 killed and wounded, and 236 taken prisoners. Besides these, about 1,500 muskets were taken, and many other valuable trophies. Our loss does not exceed 100 killed and 300 weunded.

Gen. Banks, who was on the way to Washington Sunday, returned and resumed command. Gen. Shields' division pursued the enemy beyond Newwere perfectly demoralized and beyond control. They threw overboard the dead and wounded to lighten the wagons.

On the 25th, Gen. Shields received a dispatch from Banks, dated five miles beyond Strasburg, as

"The enemy is still in retreat, and our forces are in hot pursuit. The loss of the rebels has been enormous. They have abandoned the wagons along the road, filled with dead and dying. The houses on the route are found crowded with the wounded and dead. The dwellings in the towns adjacent to the battlefield of Sunday are also found filled with the wounded. The inhabitants aided the rebel soldiers in carrying off the wounded during the day, and artillery makes terrible havoc among the enemy in their flight, and the rout bids fair to be one of the most dreadful of the war."

Gen. Shields telegraphed on the 26th, that our victory at Winchester has been more fatal to the rebels than at first supposed. The Union prisoners who escaped from Mount Jackson prison, just arrived, saw eight wagons, loaded with dead and wounded, enter Mount Jackson on Monday, at 10 P. M., forty-four miles from the battlefield in thirty hours. The rebels admitted that they had 11,000 in the field; also that they lost between 1,000 and 1,500 in killed and wounded. We are finding their guns at some distance from the side of the road. The blow has struck terror to the heart of the Shenandoah valley.

FAIRFAX, March 27, 1862. To Brigadier-General Shields:—The General commanding congratulates you and the brave troops under your command, on the splendid achievement commenced in your department, which he has just received. He desires you to follow up rapidly the enemy's troops, as far as Strasburg, if possible. S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE POTOMAC, March 27, 1862. To Brigadier-General Shields:-The Commanding General congratulates you and the troops under your command, upon the victory gained by your own energy and activity, and their bravery, on the 23d. He is pained to learn that the wound you have received, in the skirmish of the 24th, is more conjust than at fact any acceleration. have received, in the same serious than at first supposed.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The following, as near as at present can be ascer tained, are the number of wounded at the battle on Sunday last:—In the 7th Ohio, 45; 29th Ohio, 3; 5th Ohio, 16; 69th Ohio, 24; 8th Ohio, 19; 7th Indiana, 11; 13th Indiana, 13; 14th Indiana, 12; 84th Penn sylvania, 40; 110th Pennsylvania, 36; 1st Virginia, 6; 28th New York, 1; 1st Ohio battery, 1; 29th Pennsylvania, 1; 5th Connecticut, 2; 3d Wisconsin, 1. The list of the killed is not yet received, but the number is believed to be one hundred and fifty. All is quiet at Strasburg to-night.

The following is Gen. Banks' general orders relative to the battle of Sunday:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS, STRASBURG, March 26, 1862.

The Commanding General 5th Army Corps congratulates the officers and soldiers of Gen. Shields' Division, and especially its gallant commander, on the auspicious and decisive victory gained over the rebels on the 23d instant. The division has already achieved a renown against superior forces—against substitution in N. P. Banks.

HEADQUARTERS GEN. SHIELDS' DIVISION, \

HEADQUARTERS GEN. SHIELDS' DIVISION, Winchester, Virginia. \$
Winchester, Virginia. \$
GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11.—Brig.-Gen. Shields congratulates the officers and soldiers of his division upon the glorious victory achieved by them on the 23d inst., near Winchester, Va. They defeated an enemy whose force outnumbered theirs, and who are consided the bravest and best disciplined of the Confederate army. He also congratulates them that it has fallen to their lot to open the campaign on the Potomac. The opening has been a splendid success. Let them inscribe Winchester on their banners, and prepare for other victories. ners, and prepare for other victories.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SHIELDS.

The Union troops, on the 26th, advanced upon the rebel outposts beyond Warrenton Junction, driving the enemy, estimated at 10,000, before them, all along the Gordonsville Railroad. The road beyond on our side that day. The rebel loss is supposed to Warrenton Junction is utterly destroyed, bridges arrived, the regulators burned a large foundry, sev- as public as possible, that the Government was in millions of dollars.

gone, the cross-ties burned, and the rails burned into every conceivable shape. The Union troops are in excellent health, and are pushing after the retreating rebels as rapidly as circumstances will allow. The telegraph lines will follow the advancing army, and of course are established from day to day.

An excursion party went out from Washington on the Manassas Railroad, about five miles beyond the Junction, cutting away fallen trees and clearing other obstructions from the track. The road was otherwise in perfect order, and the water stations uninjured. They also proceeded on the road to Gordonsville as far as Briston's Station, at which point the bridge over Broad Run is destroyed.

Mr. James Crockett, who has been an engineer upon the Manassas Gap road nine years, accompanied the party, and fortunately had the keys for unlocking the switches upon the route. He remained with the rebels until their recent evacuation of Manassas, and brought down the re-enforcements of Gen. Johnston when the rebels were retreating at Bull Run last July. He states that the rebels commenced their evacuation of Manassas on the 3d of March. The troops moved off very hurriedly, and were in such great fear of being routed by the advancing Union troops, that their officers threatened instant death to every man who fired a hut. alleging as a reason that the smoke would hasten the Federal advance. The rebel cannon, he says were of small caliber and few in number: but their amount of stores was enormous, much of which could not be removed, and was burned after the main body of the army had left.

The following, dated at Manassas, March 29, has been received:

Conductor Franks to-day took out a large excursion party to Manassas, consisting of Col. Baker, of the Government Detective Police, with a number of other officials. The telegraph lines were completed to Warrenton Junction last night, and are working admirably. The Colonel, this afternoon, found five cannon, which the rebels had buried, a mile and a half beyond the Junction. It appears that the car broke down, and the guns were tumbled one side of the track and buried, and the ground smoothed over them. Three are iron, the others brass. The heav iest weighs 4,600 pounds. The guns will be taken to Alexandria. The freight train returning from Manassas to Alexandria last night, found several rails placed across the track, just above Fairfax Station, and in the darkness ran over them, but without throwing the locomotives off. These were evidently placed there by Secessionists, as a number of them live in the vicinity, who make no secret of their dis loyalty.

We learn via Baltimore, on the 30th ult., the fol-

lowing facts from the Burnside Expedition: The rebels burned the bridge on the railroad between Newbern and Beaufort, but it is in progress of repair, and the road will soon be in operation between the two places. So far as our informants know, all of whom came from Newbern, and had not been at Beaufort, there is no disturbance of property at the latter place, and a majority of the citizens remained quietly in their homes on the approach of the Federal forces. All the rebel soldiers in the vicinity shut themselves up in Fort Macon. Their number was variously represented by citizens of Beaufort at from 300 to 600 men. The Fort was said to be slightly provisioned, and it was not believed it could hold out more than a week. Its ultimate capture is, of course, a matter of certainty. Gen. Burnside was at Beaufort.

Perfect order reigns at Beaufort. A number of citizens had returned to the place. Gen. Foster is Military Governor of the city.

The rebels were believed to be in strong force towards Kingston, 25 miles on the road to Goldsborough, and their scouts frequently appeared in the vicinity of Newbern.

Intelligence, per steamer Constitution, at Fort Monroe, 28th ult., states that Commander Faraught's fleet numbers 23 vessels, including the Hartford, Pensacola and Brooklyn, and Commodore Porter's mortar fleet numbers 29 vessels. The officers of the Constitution supposed the work of reducing Forts Jackson and St. Phillip was commenced some days that a Convention of all loyal citizens be held forthsince. It was supposed that some of the mortar boats would take position in an inlet in the rear of Fort Jackson, while others would advance within shelling distance in the river, and endeavor to drive the rebels out of the forts. In the meantime the gunboats would silence a battery about a mile below the forts, which protects a barricade of logs. If the forts should continue impervious to the bombs of the mortar fleet, those acquainted with the character and energy of Faraught anticipate that he will lead his whole fleet directly under the guns of the forts, and by repeated broadsides of grape and shrapnell endeavor to drive the gunners from their posts.

At New York on the 28th ult., the gunboat Huntsville arrived from Key West the 25th. The Niagara, South Carolina, Mohawk, Water Witch, Marion, and eighty other vessels, were at Key West. The prize Magnolia would sail for New York the 26th. The ship Nightingale sailed the 21st for Tortugas and

Advices from the Mississippi passes state that heavy firing was heard from some of the passes, where some of our vessels had gone. The remainder of Porter's fleet all left Key West, together with several of our gunboats. An attack on New Orleans was momentarily expected.

An expedition against Apalachicola is in contemplation from Key West. Considerable cotton is stored there, and is defended by thirteen guns and three thousand rebels.

The health of the troops at Key West was good. The small pox broke out in a New Hampshire regiment at Tortugas. Two of the crew of the Magnolia reported great

preparations at New Orleans to resist an attack. Several gunboats were building, and martial law will soon be proclaimed. No truth in the reported capture of Yancey. He

engaged passage in the Mallory, which was captured, but changed his mind, and was to sail from Havana in the schooner Break O'Day. The Huntsville has 200 bales of cotton and

237 bales captured from the rebels. All her officers

are well. The steamer Empire City from Port Royal arrived at New York on the 30th. The following is from the New South newspaper of the 22d inst.:

Gen. Sherman visited Jacksonville on the 19th, and was waited on by a Committee of citizens, who represented the feelings of all in town as strongly Union. Many inhabitants left Jacksonville with the rebels, who threatened to hang all that remained. Bands of rebel regulators or guerillas were pillaging and destroying all the property of suspected Unionists, under orders from the rebel Gen. Tropier. At Jacksonville, the night before the Union troops

eral sawmills, and 5,000,000 feet of lumber, a large hotel, and a large dry goods warehouse, supposed to belong to Union men. They threatened to destroy the entire city, but the gunboats making their appearance, they postponed doing so. Many are retiring to Jacksonville-among whom are rebel deserters anxious to take the oath of allegiance, and who state that desertions will be numerous.

The sentiments of Eastern Florida are declared to be loyal, many being willing to take up arms and defend themselves against rebel tyranny, and on one occasion, when the regulators were reported coming, even the women seized arms.

The National troops are treated to every hospitality which the town affords, and people state that they will go with the gunboats if they leave. But measures have been taken to protect them

The gunboat Ottawa has been 120 miles up the St. Johns river beyond Jacksonville, meeting no opposition, while flags were displayed by the inhabitants, who claim protection of the boat.

Pensacola has been evacuated, including also the forts. Also Forts Barrancas and McRae, and the rebels announce the entire abandonment of Florida. Troops raised in Florida have been ordered off, but refused to go.

General Sherman had issued a proclamation to East Florida in which he states that the troops of the United States come to protect loyal citizens and their property, and enable them to resuscitate the Government. All loyal people who return or remain at home in quiet pursuit of their lawful occupations, shall be protected in all Constitutional rights. The sole desire and intention of the Government is to maintain the integrity of the Constitution and Laws, and reclaim the States which have revolted from national allegiance to their former prosperous and happy condition. He expresses great satisfaction at the evidences of loyalty which he finds, and recommends citizens to assemble in cities, fowns, and precincts, throw off the sham government forced upon them, swear true allegiance and fidelity to the Constitution of the United States, organize a government, and elect officers in the good old ways of the past. When this is done, he predicts a return of the prosperous and happy times, a community rescued from want and suffering, and the enjoyment of the fruits of honest labor and the sweets of happy homes, and the consolation of living under the wise and salutary laws due only to an industrious lawabiding people.

At a meeting of the loyal citizens of Jacksonville, Fla., on the 20th, a declaration, a protest, and resolutions were unanimously adopted to the following

That no State has a Constitutional right to separ rate from the United States.

That the act of secession adopted by the State Convention of Florida is void, being in conflict with the Constitution, and never having been submitted to the people for ratification.

That Florida is an integral part of the United States, subject to Constitutional jurisdiction, and we believe that thousands of her citizens will hail with joy the restoration of the Government, bringing deliverance from the terrors of unrestrained military despotism.

They protest against all the acts and ordinances of the Convention, depriving them of rights as citizens of the United States; against the despotism which denies the freedom of speech and of the press; against contributions of property and labor, and military assistance forced upon them; against tyranny which demands abandonment of houses and property, the exposure of wives and children to sickness, destitution, famine, and untold miseries; against the barbarous policy which sends brutal soldiers to pillage, and burn property and destroy life as a punishment for remaining at their homes; against the government which threatens to hang them because they will not tamely submit to such

indignities. Having been released from such dangers and indignities, and being restored to the Government of the United States, and the reign of terror having passed, it now becomes them as loyal citizens to raise up a State Government. They recommend with to organize a State Government of the State of Florida: also that the Chief of the Military Department of the United States be requested to retain a sufficient force to maintain order and protect the people in person and property.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

THE Commission appointed by Gon. Wool, to inquire into the condition of vagrants or contrabands, say in their official report that they started with the general proposition that military power has not only the right, but it is among its highest duties to avail itself of any and all means within its control to perfect its discipline and its position, and secure or make it effective for an advance against an enemy, and for these ends it has the right to compel the service or use from anything animate or inanimate,

which military necessity may demand. The Commission state that a considerable amount of clothing has been distributed among the contrabands, while, with funds derived from their labor, the Quartermaster has issued clothing up to March 1st, to the amount of \$835.

The month ending January 1st, rations were drawn to the extent of \$382 per day, which were issued to about 650 women and children and old and infirm men.

The number of contrabands is given as 1,508, thus distributed:-At Fortress Monroe, 691; at Camp Hamilton, 743; at Camp Butler, and Newport News, 74. Some are employed in trading and oystering, and about 100 by officers and sutlers. Some have accompanied, as servants, officers going South, while others have unceremoniously disappeared. Little inclination is manifested to go North. Comparatively few contrabands now come to our camps. The navy is decidedly popular with them, as therein they are treated as boys, and receive \$10 per month. The Commission point out various abuses, and suggest remedies. It further appears from a report that Gen. Wool has issued an order that hereafter all wages earned by them will be paid to contrabands for their own use and support, under such regula-

tions as may be deemed proper. The House having addressed an inquiry to the Secretary of War, he responded on the 26th ult., by inclosing a letter from the Assistant Secretary of War, Tucker, in which the latter says that very large transportations by water being required by McClellan, the Quartermaster-General detailed Capt. H. C. Hodges, Assistant-Quartermaster, to this duty, and I was required to assist him. All parties who have offered suitable vessels in answer to an advertisement for transports were required to meet us without further resort to newspapers. It was made

want of transportation, and desired to deal directly with owners. A very large number were chartered by direct negotiation with owners, while some made their application to ship brokers. A decided preference was given to the former. Capt. Hodges and myself received only our regular compensation as Assistant Quartermaster, and Assistant Secretary of War. No other persons have been acting under authority or by direction and permission of Hodges or myself to effect such charters, and consequently no compensation has been or is to be paid for such services, and no person acting directly for the Government has charged the persons for such vessels any percentage on the amount of the charter, or any other compensation.

Frequent applications are made as to the disposal of public lands in Neveda, but as land districts have not yet been organized therein, there are no species of floating claims, and there is no doubt that persons who at present occupy lands will be secured in their locations by future legislation.

The Provost Marshal has issued an order that no liquors will be passed by sentinels at the different ferries and bridges of the District, except by pass from the General Officer, stating purpose, design, quantity and description.

The attempts that are made to connect the present supervision of the telegraph with the censorship lately reported upon by the Congress Committee, render it proper to state that the censorship of telegraph was abolished by the Secretary of War, on taking military possession of the telegraph, and military supervision of the telegrams throughout the United States substituted. The duty of the supervisor is to prevent the transmission by telegraph of information concerning late, present, or contemplated movements of the army of the United States, and all other information which is of military character, that ought to be concealed from the enemy; in all that relates to political or private affairs, the telegraph is as completely unrestricted as before the rebellion.

Postmaster-General Blair has issued the following notice:

To United States Postmasters:-The Secretary of War now regulates the transmission of information by telegraph affecting the conduct of the war. In order to prevent the communication of such information to the rebels, it is also thought necessary by the Secretary to put restriction on the publication of facts of this character, however derived, and the aid of this department is requested for this purpose. You will, therefore, notify publishers not to publish any fact which has been excluded from the telegraph, and disregard of this order will subject the paper to be excluded from the mails.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster-General.

Secretary Chase means to carry out the principle announced some time ago, that commerce shall follow the flag, and has accordingly issued instructions to the Treasury agents, collectors, and surveyors on the Ohio and Mississippi, dispensing with applications to the Secretary for licenses to trade, and authorizing the shipment of all goods not intended to aid the rebellion, to all places occupied by our troops in the valley States. Applications for permits can be made hereafter directly to the Collectors or Surveyors of the District ports.

Secretary Welles has addressed the following letter to Lieut. Worden of the Monitor:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, March 15, 1862. NAVY DEPARTMENT, March 15, 1862.

SIR:—The naval action which took place on the 10th inst., between the Monitor and the Merrimac, at Hampton Roads, when your vessel, with two guns, engaged a powerful armored steamer of at least eight guns, and after a four hours' conflict repelled her formidable antagonist, has excited general admiration and receives the applause of the

whole country.

The President directs me, while earnestly and deeply sympathizing with you in the injuries which you have sustained, but which it is believed are but temporary, to thank you and your command for the heroism you have displayed, and the great service

you have rendered.

The action of the 10th, and the performance and the capabilities of the Monitor, must effect a radical

the capabilities of the Monitor, must enect the capabilities of the Monitor, must enect thange in naval warfare.

Flag Officer Goldsborough, in your absence, will be furnished by the Department with a copy of this letter of thanks, and instructed to cause it to be read to the officers and crew of the Monitor.

I am, respectfully, your ob't serv't,

GIDEON WELLES.

The following dispatch was telegraphed to Gen.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 26.

To Brigadier-General Shields:—Your two despatches relative to the brilliant achievement of the while rejoicing at the success of your gallant triumphs, deep commiseration is felt for those who have been victims in the gallant and victorious contest with treason and rebellion.

Your wounds, as well as your success, prove that Lander's brave division is still bravely led, and that wherever its standard is displayed the rebels will To you, and the officers and soldiers under your

command, the Department returns thanks.
EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. The Secretary of the Treasury has recently issued special licenses for commercial intercourse under

the act of July last, which prohibits shipments from those ports of the United States heretofore declared by the President to be in insubordination, without a written permit. The licenses do not extend further than Nashville and intermediate points. Nothing shipped under them is to be disposed of to persons in arms against the government. It is expected that the new legal tender notes will

be paid out by the Treasury about the 1st of April. The President has unconditionally pardoned two subjects of Great Britain who were convicted three years ago in the District Court of Florida, and sentenced to imprisonment in the District of Columbia penitentiary for seven years, for resisting and preventing the master and pilot of an American vessel in the free and lawful exercise of their authority and command on board thereof. The President, in his proclamation to Marshal Lamon, says the convicts. it now appears, were guiltless of criminal intent, and that Lord Lyons caused special inquiry to be made into the merits of their case, and besought him to extend to them the Executive clemency.

Arrangements are nearly completed for establishing a line of steamers between Washington and Fortress Monroe, so as to secure daily arrivals, the trip to be made in nine hours. The proprietor will extend the facilities for carrying the mails, and it is more than probable that the Post-Office and War Department will encourage the enterprise.

A Military Department to be called the Middle Department, and to consist of the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and the eastern shores of Maryland and Virginia, and the counties of Cecil, Harper and Ann Arundell, in Maryland, has been created. Maj.-Gen. Dix is assigned to the command, headquarters at Batimore.

The Commissioners appointed by the War Department to adjust claims of contracts have made important reductions in the final settlement of some bills. The Commissioners will save the Treasury

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Howard's New Combined Reaper and Mower—R. L. Howard. Dry Goods—Hubbard & Northorp. Steel Amalgam Bells—Cowing & Co. Great. Book for the Times—J. E. Potter. The New Music Book—Mason Brothers Marblehead Cabbage, &c. — Jas. J. H. Gregory. Stoves, Furnaces. Coal Grates, &c. — Jas. Terry & Co. Cultivated Cranberry Plants—Wm. H. Starr. Choice Flower Seeds—Frost & Co. Native Grape Vines—Daughaday & Rennison, The New Lettuce—Jas. J. H. Gregory. Nursery Stock for Sale Cheap—J. L. Cady. Durham Bull for Sale—John Thomson. Six Weeks Potatoes—Chas. C. Holton. Cranberry Vines—N. Hill. Nursery Stock for Sale—Jayne & Platman. Pulpit and Rostrum—E. D. Barker 'Rejected Applications for Patents—J. Fraser & Co. Wanted to Exchange. Wanted to Exchange. Top Onion Sets—H. C. White, Agent.

Brown's Bronchial Troches for Cough. Metropolitan Gift Bookstore.

The News Condenser.

- There are about 10,000 troops at Ship Island. - Gov. Morehead, of Kentucky, has been released from his
- parole. - A school for newsboys has just been established in
- Cincinnati. - Mr. Wm. Lawry, of Georgetown, died a few days since,
- aged 102 years. - Arlington House, Gen. Lee's former mansion, is now ar
- army hospital. - It is not true that Gen. Grant has been superceded. He
- is still in command.
- -- The number of men now employed in the Brooklyn Navy Yary is about 3,000. - A gang of counterfeiters was broken up at Laconia, N
- H., a few days since. - It is said that the Eric canal will not be open this year
- before the 4th of May. - Yancev, it seems, is not captured, after all. The news
- was too good to be true. - Some 60 gentlemen sat down to a bear supper in Taunton Mass., Friday evening week.
- Another large secession of Bulgarians from the Greek to
- the Roman Church is reported. - The Legislature of New Brunswick has abolished the
- death penalty, except for murder. - The Commissioners of Emigration report the arrival o 436 emigrants at New York last week.
- Mr. Russell Scott, who built the Great Eastern, and could not get paid, has just become bankrupt.
- The U. S. Senate is now discussing a measure for abolish ing slavery in the District of Columbia
- Geo. Yendes, a pioneer settler of Delaware Co., N. Y. died on the 12th inst., aged over 92 years.
- They are making a saddle in Cincinnati which will cos \$1.100, as a present for General McClellan.
- The Second Illinois cavalry have started an army paper called the Federal Scout, at Columbus, Kv.
- New York city has authorized the issue of half a millio of bonds, to raise money for harbor defences.
- There is now a prospect that the banks, as well as the
- Government, will soon resume specie payment. - Both Houses of the rebel Congress have passed re tions advising that no cotton be planted this year.
- The Australians are making a movement to populate th northern part of Queensland with Chinese laborers.
- Mr. Joseph H. Sears, of Boston, Postmaster at Port Royal intends to start a paper there, called the New South.
- The Slidells gave a grand ball in Paris, as an offset to the of the American Minister's, on the 22d of February.
- The Massachusetts boys, finding several disabled loc tives at Winchester, soon put them in running order.
- Hon. Edward Everett has been mentioned as the success of Prof. Felton in the presidency of Harvard College.
- A scaffolding in Dr. Duffield's church, in Detroit, fell, day or two since, killing one man and wounding another.
- A late Southern paper recommends that all those who have saved up salt for purposes of speculation, should be hung. - The loss of the bark San Francisco, of New Bedford, has been announced, on her way home, with 930 barrels of sperm
- ... One-sixth of the deaths in Biddeford, Me., during the past year, were from diptheria -- one-quarter from consump
- A Merchant in Nashville, Tenn., has sent six thousand dollars in gold to a New York house to pay his indebtedness
- Gen. Halleck has issued an order directing the arrest of any officers who wear gray or mixed uniforms or overcoats in
- the field. - Two stage lines to Manassas are already advertised at Washington, one charging ten dollars and the other six for the round trip.
- The Monitor lies in such a position as to command the exit of Elizabeth river, with steam up, in constant readiness for action.
- Wendell Phillips was egged in Cincinnati, on Monday night week, for declaring that he was "a Disunionist and an Abolitionist." - The Recorder reports the depth of snow in the country
- around Brockville, C. W., on Monday week, at fifteen or sixteen feet deep. - The Newburyport Herald suggests that Massachusetts
- appropriate half a million dollars to bring fifty thousand con-- Five hundred fine rifles were found at Newbern, part of the cargo brought over by the Nashville, which numbered
- A soldier writing from Newbern, N. C., says that peach trees there are now in full bloom, and vegetation is coming

- The Terre Haute, Alton, and St. Louis Railroad, was

- sold at auction, on Monday week, for \$800,000, for the benefit of bondholders. — A "Freedman's Association" has been formed in Wash
- ington, to look after the negroes who are coming in from Virginia in great numbers. - The Nashville (Tenn.) Banner thinks the action proposed
- in the President's Emancipation Message is constitutional, but ill-timed and unnecessary. - Capt. Palmer, of the steamer Iroquois, accused of having connived at the escape of the Sumter from Martinique, has
- been honorably acquitted. - Southern accounts of the battle of Pea Ridge claim victory for Price, but they admit that Gens. McCulloch and McIntosh were both killed.
- Capt. Ricketts, U. S. Artillery, has been made a Brigadier-General for meritorious conduct at Bull Run, where he was wounded and taken prisoner.
- Recent experiments on roilroads in New Jersey show that a saving of 85 per cent. in effected by using anthracite coal in locomotives, instead of wood.
- The Winsted Bank of Connecticut undertook to repudiate its circulation because its vaults had been robbed. The course has been checked by the courts. - The Richmond Examiner says that the Jews in that city
- have got scared, and packed up their gold and silver for an exodus, but Jeff. won't let them go! - Col. F. A. Rector, of Arkansas, was so disgusted and dis-
- heartened at the defeat at Pea Ridge, that he disbanded his regiment on the day after the battle. - Returned prisoners state that there is a large naturalize
- population in and about Richmond who only wait the coming of our troops to prove their allegiance. - A number of large buyers from the West are now in Philadelphia. Despite the sufferings of Kentucky from the
- ingressions of the rebels, her cities are sound.

- Com. Buchanan, of the Merrimac, who died from his wound received in the battle with the Monitor, first had his leg amputated a few inches below the hip joint.

NEW QUARTER-NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

As a new Quarter of the RURAL commences this week, Now is the Time to Subscribe! Agents and friendly Subscribers are requested to present the claims and merits of the paper to their neighbors. Every addition to our list will aid in maintaining the interest and value of the RURAL during these times that test the purses of publishers. We aim high, and intend to continuously manifest the spirit of our motto, "Excelsion," at all times. A few thousand New Subscribers this month, will enable us to furnish a better paper through the year than we could otherwise afford.

We can still furnish back numbers from January, so that those desiring it may have the complete volume, or subscriptions can commence now.

NO TAX ON KNOWLEDGE, BUT PRE-MIUMS FOR ITS DIFFUSION!

·OUR SPRING CAMPAIGN!

MORE GOOD PAY FOR DOING GOOD!

PREMIUMS FOR SMALL LISTS!

EVERY CLUB AGENT REWARDED!

Now that the period of competition for the Premiums offered last November for early lists, (and the largest clubs remitted for on or before Feb. 1st,) has expired — and as the large lists have already been received - we purpose giving every friend of the RURAL who will obtain a small number of subscribers (say 6 to 24 or more,) a valuable Reward for his or her effort in so doing. Our Programme for the Spring Campaign is in this wise:

CASH AND OTHER PREMIUMS.

I. To each of the Twenty-Five Persons remitting accord ng to our terms, for the largest Twenty-Five Lists of Yearly Subscribers to the RURAL NEW-YORKER between this date and April 15, 1862, we will give a United States Treasury Note for FIVE DOLLARS, (or, if preferred, \$5 in gold,) — in addition o one of the premiums offered below.

II. To Every Person remitting, for Twenty-Four or more subscribers, as above, we will give (in addition to a free copy of the RURAL.) a perfect and handsomely bound volume of the RURAL NEW-YORKER for 1861 or 1860 - price \$3; or, if preferred to bound RURAL, a copy of LOSSING'S ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES-(an Imperial 8vo. volume. with 300 illustrations—price \$3.50.)

III. To Every Person remitting, as above, either \$15 for 10 copies, \$21 for 15 copies, or \$25 for 20 copies, we will give a free copy of the RURAL, and either THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES, (price \$1.25,) or EVERYBODY'S LAWYER, (price \$1.25,) as preferred, or, either one of the books, or package of flower seeds, offered below, if the person entitled prefer.

IV. To Every Person remitting, as above, \$10 for six copies, we will give a free copy of RURAL, and either the MANUAL OF AGRICULTURE, OF LOSSING'S PICTORIAL UNITED STATES, (price \$1,) or a dollar package of choice imported Flower Seeds.

All books (except bound Rural and Lossing's Illustrated) and seeds will be sent by mail, post-paid. Persons entitled to book or flower seed premiums can also compete for the cash premiums! In order to give all who compete a fair and equal chance, traveling agents, post-riders, citizens of Roches ter, and persons (or their agents or aliases) who advertise by circular to receive subscriptions (from a distance, at club rates,) for the RURAL in their "clubs," (whether called "Empire, "Keystone." or by other title.) are excluded from competition for any of the above premiums.

Comment upon the above offers is unnecessary. Ever person who forms a club of six or more is sure of a free copy and valuable book; and as our regular agents have already sent in their large lists, of course the premiums now offered will be taken mainly by new agents, or those who form new clubs, though they are open to all. There is yet abundant time to form new clubs, to commence with the volume (we can still furnish back numbers,) or at any time, and we trus subscribers, those who have sent for specimen numbers, and others who receive this, will at once commence the Spring

TERMS OF THE RURAL - Always in Advance.

TWO DOLLARS A YBAR. Three Copies, one year, \$5; Sia Copies, and one free to Club Agent, \$10; Ten, and one free, \$15; Fifteen, and one free, \$21; Twenty, and one free, \$25; and any greater number at the same rate—only \$1.26 per copy! Club papers sent to different post-affices, if desired. As we pay American postage on copies mailed to foreign countries, \$1.31 is the lowest Club rate for Canada, and \$2.50 to Europe.

crue rae for Canada, and \$2.50 to Europe.

**EF U. S. Treasury Notes and Bills on al Solvent Banks in U. S. and Canada taken at par, but Agents will please remit in Drofts on New York (less exchange,) or New York, New England or Upper Canada money so far as convenent. All Subscription Money remitted by Draft on New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Albany, Rochester or Buffalo, (less exchange.) MAY BE BENT AT THE RISK OF THE PUBLISHER, If made payable to his order.

Please write all names plainly, that they may be accur rately entered upon our books and correctly PRINTED in Mail ing Machine. All remittances should be well inclosed, and carefully addressed and mailed to

D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

THE RURAL'S SPRING CAMPAIGN - PREMIUMS, &c. - Now that the times are improving, Rebeldom caving, and the season for active (but peaceful and profitable) operations in Field, Orchard and Garden coming on apace, many will subscribe for the RURAL if opportunity is presented. Will not agent-friends, and all readers disposed to become such, give the matter attention Additions to present clubs, either for the full year from Jan this date, (or from this or a subsequent date to the end of the vear.) are now in order at the club rate, and in proportion for or April. (when a new Quarter begins.) are also in order during the Spring Campaign, while single subscriptions will provacceptable at any time. For Premiums offered, see above list.

THE LEGAL RATE OF POSTAGE ON THE RURAL NEW YORKER is only 31/4 cents per quarter to any part of this State (except Monroe county, where it goes free.) and 64 cents to an other State or Territory, if paid quarterly in advance at th post-office where received.

LE CHANGE OF ADDRESS - Subscribers wishing the address of their papers changed from one Post-Office to another, must specify the ald address as well as the new to secure compliance

Special Notices.

BRONCHITIS.

FROM Rev. S. Seigfried, Morristown, Ohio. - "Having eceived the most salutary relief in Bronchitis by the use o your excellent 'Troches,' I write for another supply. I had tried several Cough and Bronchitis remedies, but none with relief at all comparing with that experienced from the Troches." Brown's Bronchial Troches are sold by all Druggists.

PARTIAL list of Gifts given at the Metropolitan Gift Book Store, No. 26 Buffalo street, Rochester, N. Y., for month ending March 31: 16 Gold and Silver Watches; 13 Engraved Silver Ice Pitchers; 22 Silver Rotary Vegetable Castors, 6-Bottle Cu Glass; 19 Silver Cake Baskets; 22 Silver Card Receivers: 8 Silver Urns, Richly Engraved; 12 Silver Wine Pitchers; 17 Gold Guard and Vest Chains; 11 Gold Necklaces; 168 Sets Silver Forks, Tea, and Tablespoons, besides over 2,000 other articles of value.

A Gift accompanies each Book sold, varying in value from 50 cents to \$100.00. Full Descriptive Catalogues mailed free, upon application, to any address.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM of its Class, is MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORK ER, the leading and largest circulated Agricultural, Business and Family Newspaper in America Business Men who wish to Farmers, Horticulturists, &c., and thousands of Merchants, Mechanics. Manufacturers and Professional Men, throughout the loyal States, should give the RURAL a trial. As the business season is at hand, Now 18 THE TIME for all who wish to adver tise widely and profitably, to select the best media the above is first of its class, many prominent Manufacturers, Nurserymen. Seedsmen. Dealers in Agricultural Implements Machinery, &c., Wholesale Merchants, Educational Institutions, Publishers, Land and Insurance Companies, Agencies, &c. &c. in various parts of the country, can attest.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, ROCHESTER, April 1st, 1861.

THE changes are but few and of minor importance, but such as they are we note. Dressed Hogs are declining somewhat in rates. There are not manyoffered on sa e, however. Eggs are rather plenty, and 12@13% ents per dozen is all that can be ob tained. Clover is in demand at advanced rates. Hay is without material alteration, but is noving off more freely.

Rochester Wholesale Prices.



THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, MARCH 1.—FLOUR—The market opened dull and closed heavy, wit a slight downward tendency in prices, with only a very moerate business doing for export and home consumption. Sales t \$3.102.5, for prejected; \$5.202.6, 25 for supertine State; \$5.202.6, 50 for extra State; \$5.202.6, 25 for supertine State; \$5.302.6, 50 for extra State; \$5.202.6, 25 for supertine Western; \$5.302.6, 50 for common to medium extra Western; \$5.002.6, 70 for suppir brands extra round hooped Ohio, and \$5.802.6, 70 for superine brands do; market closing heavy. Canadian flour dull and droping, with a moderate business doing; sales at \$5.202.6, 25 for superine, and \$5.302.6, 50 for common to choice extra. Rye flour nies quiet and stady; sales at \$3.202.6, 25 for inferior to chice. Corn meal in mederate request and prices unchanged; sales at \$2.80 (for Jersey, and \$3.15 for Brandywine.

ALBANY, MARCH 31 -FLOUR-A quietmarket for flour, with ALBANY, MARCH 31—FLOUR—A quietnarket for flour, with no change to note in prices.

GRAIN—There is a fair but not a large supply of Wheat offering, with a limited milling demand the maket ruling in favor of the buyer. Sales of red Spring State a \$1.18, and red Winter do. at \$1.22. Corn steady but inactive. Sides round yellow at 566, delivered in East Albany. Ry quiet Barley meets with ready sale at full prices; sales of winter it \$5, and four-rowed State at \$0.294. Oats rather dul, and the market favors the buyer; sales of State at \$374, delivered

SEED—A firmer market for Clover, medium being held at \$1/4, and large at \$1/4.093%. Timothy it quiet but steady.

BUFFALO, MARCH 31—FLOUI—There is nothing of importance doing in the market, but without quotable change in prices, and still confined to the local trade. The sales were the 4.460/4.87% for extra Wiscouni; \$4,62% for extra Illinois; 1,75 for extra Ohio and Indiana, and \$5,50@5,75 for the range of jouble extra Ohio and Indiana, and \$5,50@5,75 for the range of ouble extras.

GRAIN—Wheat market dull ancinactive, with neither a mill-ne or speculative inquiry. The quotations are as follows:—

ing or speculative inquiry. In quotations at a manner canada club and No. 2 Chicago sping at \$5%,96c in bags. Corn—market quiet and dull at 45c from store, and 44c for round lots. Other grains quiet.

SEEDS—More active and firmer. Clover firm at \$4.75. Timothy in fair demand at \$2,25%,260 br Belgian and Illinois.

Provisions—Firm and in far demand. Quotations unchanged. Cheese—Hamburg 7@8c, with a improved inquiry.

CHESSE—Hamburg 7@8c, with n improved inquiry.

TORONTO, March 27—Sincour last report we have had a very quiet market; the receipts \(\) grain are very light, owing to the bad state of the roads thoughout the country, in the face of which prices of all grains asy be quoted as unchanged, though with a downward tendency.

Flour—During the early parby the week there was a fair inquiry for superfine, and severalots changed hands at \$4,25, f. o. b.; since then, however, the mrket is depressed in consequence of the unfavorable accounts from Europe; it is doubtful, therefore, if anything over \$4,10(4,16 can be obtained. Other grades are entirely neglected, so hat the following quotations are nominal:

Superine.

\$4,15(34,3)

Fancy.

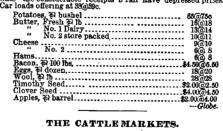
\$4,0(34,5)

Extra.

\$4,00(36,0)

OATMEAL in small offering, and a fair demand at \$4,0(36,0)

Superior Extra. 4.90%4.75
Superior Extra. 4.90%5.09
OATMEAL in small offering, and a fair demand at \$4.0%4.25
GRAIN—The receipts of fall what during the week has not been sufficient to base quotatios; prices, therefore, may be quoted as unchanced. Inferior o medium \$5,000.50; good to prime \$1,02,01.07. During the west several car loads of Spring wheat changed hands at \$5,000 or prime; inferior is unsulered by the several sever



NEW YORK, MARCH 26.—The cirrent prices for the week at il the markets are as follows:

COWS AND GALVES.

First quality. Pib 6 @8% Ordinary quality. 5 @8% Cramon quality. 4 \$40% Inferior quarty, 4 @4% First qualty. 34@446
Other quaities. 3%@3%c

BRIGHTON, MARCH 27 — At market, 750 Beef Cattle, 90 Stores, 1,400 Sheep and Lambs, and 1,200 Swine.

BEEF CATTLE—Prices, extra, \$7,00,00,00; first quality, \$6,75@, 50,000 do, \$6,00,00,00; third do, \$4,76@5,00.

WORKING OXEN—\$100, \$120,0137

MILDER COWS—\$46,000; Common, \$21,022

VAL CALVES—\$4, \$4,50,06.

STORES—Yearling, \$0,000; Two years old, \$—@—; Three years old, \$23,024.

Veal Calves — \$4, \$4,56@6.

STORES—Yearling, \$0@00; Two years old, \$—@—; Three years old, \$23@24.

Hides — 5½@6c & b. Tallow — 6@6½c.

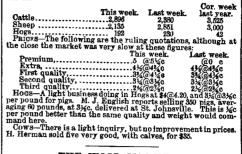
PRITS — \$1,60@2,00 each. Calf Skins — 8@9c & b.

SHEEP AND LAMES — \$8,00@3,60; extra, \$4,00@5,00.

SWINE—Stores, wholesale, 3½@4½c; retail, 4 @6 c. Spring fee 60@0c.

ALBANY, MARCH 51.—BERVES—The receipts are moderate—about the same as last week—but there is a slight improvement in the average quality, and the prices are a fraction better. The market opened with considerable spirit, but closes dull. A number of the New York speculators went on to Buffalo and bought several large droves, while several from the West, anticipating a spring here and in New York, did likewise; among them the firm of Rosenthal, Waxwell & Co., who added about 300 head to their own droves. The result was that three or four parties owned some 1200 head of the total receipts, which fact, although it did not control the market, gave them sufficient strength to save themselves and earn a small profit on their total sales.

RECEITYS—The following is our comparative statement of receipts at this market over the Central Railroad, estimating 16 to the car:



THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, MARCH ZI.—Native Fleece is in limited demand, and the finer qualities are nardly so firm, but the medium and low grades are firm; sales of 50 000 hts at 46@50c, for low and medium fine. Fulled is less active, but is steady at 45@48c, for Super and Extra; 50e for choice extra Country, and 52c. for double extra do. California is scarce and firm. Foreign has been in better request: sales of 500 bales Donskoi at 22@22%c; 00 do. Cape at 25@27c; 2000 hts unwashed Mogadore at 50c; 10,000 do. washed do. at 31c, 6 mos.: 17,000 hts Turkey, 26,000 do Rio Grande, and 35 bales Cape on privot terms. We quote:

rande, and 35 bales Cape on private terms.	We quote:
Saxony Fleece # 7b. American full-blood Merino	K1(@89)
American full-blood Merino	48/7/50
Extra pulled Superfine pulled	48(050
Superfine pulled	45(0)47
Camornia common do	18(2)92
Peruvian washed. Valparaiso unwashed	32@35
varparaiso unwashed	13@15
South American Mestiza unwashed	00@00
South American common washed South American Entre Rios do	14@17
South American Entre Rios do	25(@28
South American unwashed South American Cordova washed	9@12
Cape Good Hope unwashed	
East India washed	
African unwashed	30(@38
African washed	20(2)40
Smyrna unwashed	146000
Smyrna unwashed Mexican unwashed	12614
	N V TonJum

BOSTON, MARCH 27 The f	ollowing are the rates for the
Saxony and Merino, fine 49(0)58	Texas,
Full blood, 47@48 % and % blood, 44@47 Common, 42@48	Do. unwashed, 14@20 Syrian, 19@35
Pulled, extra,	Cape, 25@50 Crimea, 12@25
Do. No. 1,	Buenos Ayres. 17@40 Peruvian, washed. 37@43
Western mixed,35@45	Canada00@00

Married

In Junius, March 13th, by Rev. W. H. Megir, ADEN D. SOUTHWICK, Esq., and Miss MARGARET HUNT, both of Junius.

Also, by the same, in Phelps, March 19th, Mr. HENRY VAN ETTEN and Miss CORNELIA J. HOFFMAN; and Mr. WM. W. UDDDEBACK and Miss ELVIRA C. HOFFMAN, both daugh-ers of Col. Wm. H. HOFFMAN, all of Phelps. AT the residence of the bride's father, in Greece, on the 27th ult, by Rev. Edwin ALIEN, LEWIS PARRISH, of Vistule, In-diana, and Miss MARY A. TRUESDALE, daughter of SAMUEL TRUESDALE, Esq.

Died.

AT Rolls, Missouri, in camp, JAMES B. QUICK, formerly of Mendon, aged 32 years.

New Advertisements.

ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—Thirty-Five CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 52% cents per line of space. Special Notices (fol-

owing reading matter, leaded,) Sixty Cents a Line. **EFT The immense circulation of the RURAL New-YORKER—full twenty thousand more than that of any other similar journal—renders it by far the Best and Cheapest Advertising Medium of its class in America. This Fact should be borne in mind by all Nurserymen, Manufacturers, Wholesale Dealers, Land Agents, &c., &c., who necessarily depend upon the People of the North for patronage.

PULPIT AND ROSTRUM -A Periodical containing the most noted Lectures and Discourses. \$1 a year. Sample Nos, 10 cts. E. D. BARKER, 135 Grand St., New York.

FOR SAIE—The imported five-year-old Durham Bull For BRIDEGROOM," bred by Mr. Douglas, Athelstaneford, Scotland. A Provincial prize winner. Price, \$200. For further particulars apply to JOHN THOMSON, Whitby, C. W.

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To are prosecuted in Appeal by us without charge unless suc-Ly are prosecuted in Appeal by us without charge unless successful. Send for Circular on the subject.

J. FRASER & CO., Patent Agents, Rochester, N. Y.

HOWARD'S NEW COMBINED Reaper and Mower FOR 1862.

THE ADVANTAGES OF THIS MACHINE Over all others, AS A REAPER, are its Durability, Simplicity and Lightness of Draught, being one-third less draught than any Reaper in Market.

Reaper in Market.

The enlarging of the Main or Driving Wheel for Reaping, by felloes bolted to its rim, is of more importance than many would comprehend and appreciate without an explanation. By enlarging the wheel, the motion of the knife is reduced without any change of gearing, thereby reducing the labor of the tegm rULL ONE-QUARTER, raising the cogs out of the dirt and the knife to a sufficient height for cutting grain

The enlarged wheel, in working on soft ground, and the ease in which it works through dead furrows, are of sufficient importance to give it the preference over any small subsected machine, which must draw hard and bury itself in dead furrows. The platform is so arranged that the grain is delivered on one side, out of the track of the Machine on its next swath, and the Machine is so easily managed that many rake off and drive their own team.

Machine is so easily manager than hand, hand of an action own team.

AS A MOWER, the machine is just as perfect as though built expressly for Mowing, and no Mower in market can compete with it in the ease and perfection of its work. It cannot be clogged, and the grass is left evenly spread over the ground for curing, which but few other machines do, unless they infringe patents which I control.

Howard's New Mower, THE BEST AND CHEAPEST MOWER NOW

OFFERED FOR SALE I offer for the Harvest of 1862, three different sized Mowers, and at prices within the reach of both large and small farmers :

NO. 1 MOWER. With Thills and Pole, for either one or two horses. Capable of cutting from five to six acres per day, Price, \$70.

NO. 2, LIGHT TWO-HORSE MOWER, Cuts from eight to ten acres per day, Price, \$85. NO. 3, TWO-HORSE MOWER,

Price, \$100. NO. 3, TWO-HORSE COMBINED, Capable of cutting from ten to fifteen acres of grass or grain per day,

Price, \$180.

Capable of cutting from ten to fifteen acres per day,

These machines have all new and improved gear, and are so tranged that the

Entire Machine Runs on Wheels or Rollers.

and, with Morse's Patent Adjustable Lever and Roller, which I leased the right to use, the driver has perfect control of the finger bar in backing or raising it over obstructions, or in transporting the machine from field to field.

They throw out and in gear by the driver without leaving his seat, and there is no necessity es backing up to give the knives motion before entering the grass, nor to drive fast to prevent clogging. They have no side draught—no clogging or breaking down; and any boy can manage them. Extras sent with each machine, and all machines are warranted. Send for Circular, giving cuts and full description.

Improvements of Guards, Lever and Roller, and Shoe and Roller, can be attached to any Ketchum Machine of my make, by giving the number of the machine for which they are wanted. PRICES MODERATE.

Address

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TAMES TERRY & CO..

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No. 1, Diameter 15 inches,Price, \$6 No. 2, Diameter 16 inches,Price, \$7 No. 3, Diameter 18 inches,Price, \$8 No. 4, Diameter 20 inches,-----Price, \$9 Larger Sizes for Churches Made to Order. Æ

Near Geneva. N. Y., 26th March, 1862.

Near Geneva. N. Y., 26th March, 1862.

Messrs. Cowing & Co.—Genes.—I have got the Bell hung at last, and I assure you its tone is superior to many Church Bells.—It can be heard for miles. I only regret that I had not such a one 40 years ago. It would have been an immense saving of time and labor to my family in calling the men to their meals from a distance. I most cheerfully recommend them to all farmers, not only to call the help to their meals, but also in case of fire or accident, they can be heard all over the surrounding country. The one I have is your No. 4 size.

Permit me to speak a good word foryour Pumps. They are an invaluable improvement upon the old log pump, which costs more to begin with, and they were continually out of order. I have never been troubled with yours being out of repair, although they have been in use for many years. Indeed, they are all I could ask.

JOHN JOHNSTON, near Geneva, N. Y.

We also make six sizes of improved Hydraulic Rams, Wind-

We also make six sizes of improved Hydraulic Rams, Wind-Mill Pumps, Farm Pumps, light Horse Powers, Garden and Green House Engines, &c. Goods sent everywhere.

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IT WILL PAY-To buy your DRESS SILKS of

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IT WILL PAY -

To buy your SPRING PRINTS of Hubbard & Northrop.

New Spring Prints.

We have just opened an assortment of Fashionable Spring Garments, which are very neat and tasty. Our MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT

Is now opened, and we are prepared to manufacture Gar-ments, either in Silk or Cloth, to order.

HUBBARD & NORTHROP, Nos. 69 & 71 Main Street, Rochester, N. Y

FARM FOR SALE—About 38 acres of land lying on the canal 1½ miles from Fairport, Monroe Co. The soil is a sandy loam, and well watered. House nearly new and large enough for a small family. There is a young orchard on the premises. Price, \$2,300, \$500 down and the balance on long time. For further particulars address

Feb. 27, 1862. [634-tf] C. H. ROGERS, Palmyra, N. Y.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] GOD PROSPER THAT BANNER.

BY FRANK FORREST

HARK! to the chorus that rings through the air, From millions of hearts, from the brave and the fair,-Gon bless our loved country, and save by thy might, From the terror of chaos, the darkness of night. God prosper that banner,-That battle-scarred banner,

"Thou Ruler of Nations, we look unto Thee, O, prosper forever the cause of the free; Uphold Thou our banner with Thy arm of might. And strengthen our Armies to battle for right, Beneath the old banner,-

The glorious banner of Red. Blue, and White

The bright, starry banner,-The lovely old banner,—the Red, Blue, and White.

From the farm and the workship the noble and brave Go forth to the battle their country to save; And the bright beaming eye, and the firm, onward tread Of the heroes, shall strike all its foes with a dread Of that good old banner.—

That time honored banner .-Our forefathers' banner,- the Blue, White, and Red.

And while they are battling, fond prayers shall ascend, From fond hearts that love them, -wife, mother, or friend, That their hearts may be kept, as through dangers they go, To the flag of their country unchangingly true,-To fight for that banner,-Columbia's proud banner,-

The "Star-Spangled Banner,"—the "Red, White, and Blue Ottawa, III., 1862.

The Story-Teller.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] UNCLE ROGER'S SCALES.

BY EMILY HUNTINGTON MILLER.

"DEAR me!" exclaimed Mrs. Alston, holding up a child's jacket from her mending basket, "nothing but mend, mend. This jacket is not worth another stitch, and yet I must spend at least two hours over it, when I want so much to finish my new dress before night."

The torn garment was turned over and inspected with looks of increasing dissatisfaction, but the ugly rent grew no less, and there was no way but to attack it resolutely with needle and thread. The little sewing chair was drawn nearer to the open window, where the clear May sunshine streamed in, and the fingers began to move slowly over the work. The lady's eyes, now and then glancing from her sewing, wandered out upon the pleasant scene, springing grass, and budding leaves, and merry passers by. The door of a handsome dwelling, on the opposite side of the street, opened, and a richly dressed lady passed down the broad steps and into the street.

"There goes Mrs. Andrews again," soliloquized Mrs. Alston, as the unfinished work fell idly into her lap; "she has nothing in the world to do but enjoy this pleasant weather. No jackets for her to mend-and that elegant walking dress suits her style so perfectly. I declare I am fairly out of conceit with mine, it will have such a cheap, shabby look."

The needle started on its way again with a sharp jerk, and the look of discontent deepened on the lady's face. The work was nearly completed when there came a rush of eager feet along the passage, the door of the room was burst noisily open, and two children bounded in, cheeks glowing, eyes sparkling, and hands full of wild flowers. One was evidently the proprietor of the torn jacket, the other was a girl some two years his senior. They rushed up to their mother, all eagerness to display their woodland treasures, and before she could interpose a word, two of the four muddy little shoes had left their prints upon the skirt of her dress.

"I never saw such perfect bears," exclaimed the mother, pushing them away from her, and shaking the mud from her dress, without so much as bestowing a glance upon the delicate blossoms, "with scented breath, and look so like a smile."

A cloud came over the happy faces of the children, and JENNY walked gravely away to find some water for her flowers, while WILLIE tossed his care lessly upon the table, and sat down in the window, saying, half fretfully, "Oh, I'm so hot! Mother, can't I go barefooted just a little while? Jim BARNES does, and ADDY too."

"No, of course you can't," said his mother. "I do believe you would teaze to go naked if you saw a beggar too poor to get any clothes. You may have to go without any jacket yet, if you tear your clothes this way. How would you like to go to church next Sunday in your shirt sleeves?"

"I think it would be splendid; may I, mother?" said WILLIE, suddenly brightening up.

Mrs. Alston looked at him, half vexed and half amused, but a hearty laugh from an elderly gentleman at the other window turned the scale, and she laughed in right good earnest.

WILLIE spent a minute in trying to comprehend the fun, and then took advantage of the happy change in his mother's face, to petition for a piece of bread and butter. He was dispatched to the kitchen in search of it, and once more the sewing went quietly on, till the unlucky jacket was held up neatly mended.

"How nicely you have done that, ALICE," said the old gentleman, looking admiringly upon the skillful sewer, "you mend almost as well as your mother did."

The lady smiled, but did not look quite pleased as she said, "I know, uncle Roger, you are always complimenting my mending, and I am sure I have enough practice to make me perfect in that line, but it does seem too bad to have to waste so much time over old clothes. There is Mrs. Andrews never does a stitch of mending for her boys, and her husband started in business the same time WALTER did. Why, the other day the old-clothes man came in here, with some things in his basket he had just got from there. There was a jacket of FRED's that really was a great deal nicer than Willie's best one. It only wanted a few cents worth of binding, and a little cleaning to make it as good as new."

Uncle Roger smiled and said, "and so, Alice you have ever since been weighing Mrs. ANDREWS lot against yours. I see you don't understand how to strike a true balance. I must lend you my scales. Now when I find anything that troubles me, I can always set it all right by trying it with my scales. You compared your new dress with Mrs. Andrews', and decided that it was very mean and shabby, though a few days ago you were delighted with the neat pattern, and modest, delicate colors. Here is Mrs. LEE just around the corner. If I remember rightly, she was a schoolmate of yours, and had as fair a start in life, yet | sure; for there is an unseen power above us all who others may employ it to excuse a gross fault.

to-day she considers herself rich because, by making fine shirts at fifty cents a pair, she has earned enough to decently clothe her baby, and purchase a dark calico for her own holiday dress. Weigh your in His balance. lot with her's and see how they will balance. The great secret of content is, to judge our blessings by the portion that falls to the lot of those less favored than ourselves: that is, so far as worldly wisdom is concerned. There is a nobler wisdom, that teaches us to be content with such things as we have."

"I know it is all just as you say, uncle ROGER." said Mrs. Alsron, "but somehow I cannot act upon it. Poverty galls and chafes me dreadfully, and I cannot see why we must creep where others fly. To speak right out, why cannot WALTER make money as fast as Mr. Andrews; I am sure he has five times the talent? We were married at the same time, our families are the same; but while WALTER has toiled unceasingly at his business, and we have lived plainly, dressed plainly, pinched, and saved, and economized everywhere, they have been surrounded by luxury, and, without ever denying themselves a single pleasure, have gone steadily up in the world. I don't see why."

"ALICE," said uncle ROGER, folding his paper slowly upon his knee, "do you know how Mr. Andrews made his money? It is openly said in business circles that all his wealth was secured by a fraudulent assignment, whereby hundreds of poor men were cheated out of their honest dues. I never envy such men their luxuries, and I have lived to see in many cases the words of the wise man made true: "He that getteth riches and not by right, putteth it into a bag with holes."

Mrs. Alston thought of her noble, true-hearted husband, who would scorn the thought of dishones gain, and was silent. Uncle Roger went on.

"Do you know how many sick turns little FRED ANDREWS has?"

"Yes." said Mrs. Alston, "I knew they fancied he was delicate, and sent for a doctor every time he sneezed."

"He has epileptic fits," said uncle Roger, "and the doctor tells me he is gradually losing his mind. He will probably be an idiot in a few years. The family say nothing about it, but you can imagine what a terrible trial it must be to them."

Mrs. Alston could easily imagine, and with a shudder at the dreadful thought, her eye sought for her own little WILLIE, at play in the yard below.
What if it were he? Would there be anything bright and beautiful enough in the world to lighten the cloud of sorrow for one moment? There were tears in the mother's eyes as she folded up the little half worn garment to replace it in her basket. She did not envy Mrs. Andrews now, and as she saw her coming up the street, she even fancied she saw a sad and careworn expression upon the pretty face of her wealthy neighbor, and she pitied her in her heart.

"One thing more, ALICE, said uncle ROGER, as she was putting away her work; "don't be vexed with an old man for telling you that you make your lot a great deal harder than it might be by your wastefulness in throwing away so many precious things that are given to you."

Mrs. Alston looked surprised, and uncle Roger went on. "This afternoon, when JENNY and WIL-LIE came in from the woods with their flowers, their whole souls were filled with the pure happiness kindled by the pleasant ramble, and the sweet blossoms were as precious to them as gold to the miser. Their first thought was an eager wish to share their pleasure with you, and in their childish impatience they were, perhaps, rather too thoughtless of the mud. It was a little provoking, no doubt, to have a clean dress spoiled, but it was not worth spoiling the joyousness of two little loving hearts for. The children came like a burst of sunshine into the room, with their happy faces and their fragrant flowers, but you sent them away in a cloud. There was something lost from your life then, ALICE."

Mrs. Alston made no answer save by her thoughtful face; but in a few moments JENNY came quietly into the room, bearing in her hands a vase of the wild flowers. She glanced at her mother, hesitated a minute, then placed them upon the mantel.

JENNY," said her mother. the vase carefully down she said,

"Oh, mother, if you only would look at them minute. Such lovely violets, and these tiny bells, I do wish I knew what they were; and just see this little waxy thing, just the color of baby's cheek."

"They are very pretty, JENNY," said her mother. "I hardly thought you would find so many so early in the season.

"We only found a few in the woods, and then we went over to the south meadows to hunt for violets, because you said vesterday you loved them better than all the rest of the wild flowers."

Mrs. Alston kissed Jenny, but could not say a word, only she took two of the violets from the vase, and pinned them on her bosom. JENNY carried back the vase with a pleased and satisfied look, and in a few moments more was busily playing in the yard with WILLIE, the disappointment all forgotten, and the shadows scattered by the sunshine. How cheaply purchased is a child's happiness! A word, a smile, a loving glance, these are surely trifles to pay for joy enough to overrun the whole nature, and break in smiles from heart to lip, cheek, and eve.

That night Mrs. Alston sat for two weary hours darning stockings, when her fingers fairly ached to get hold of the last new magazine, lying with uncut pages upon the table beside her. But this time there was no murmuring in her heart as she saw the flood of light pouring from the windows across the way, where laugh and song were gayly ringing. She felt that, after all, her life was not being wasted, even if her time must all be spent upon little things, that did not seem to amount to much in themselves. It was worth living for, to bear well and bravely her share in a life of labor, and smooth the way for

There is a beautiful legend of old, how a rough ferryman bore upon his shoulders a little child across the stormy waters. But midway in the stream, the child became a youth, the youth a man, and the burden was almost too much for human strength. Yet when with pain and toil the other shore was reached, lo! the rough man had borne our Lord through the waters, and the blessing he had vainly sought for years, was bestowed upon him as a reward. So it is often in this life. Many a woman's great mission is but to carry these little ones onward, day by day, with patient toil; and if the burden grows sometimes heavy, let them not despond or deem that life and its best energies are being wasted. The "cup of cold water only " may sometimes seem a trifling thing, but the reward is although we may want it only to excuse a failing

weighs with an even hand the deeds and the motives of our daily life; and many a life that the world praises for its greatness, may be lighter than vanity

> [Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] SHOT ON PICKET.

> > BY SHIRLEY CLAIR.

DARKLY, drearily the shadows deepened. Black clouds flitted across the sky, obscuring the few faintly glimmering stars that strove to shed their silvery beacon light upon the somber scene. Through the lofty pines the hoarse November winds swent with a mournful wail, as though the wind-god sighed at the scenes of devastation over which he roamed. The steep mountain-tops loomed up rugged and shadowy, while from the distance floated up the roar of the swollen torrent, as it rushed madly down the rocky gorg. In the full vigor of his fresh young manhood, a proud form paced his solitary beat. The dark rings of his silky hair clustered around his smooth whie brow, and floated out from under his crimson cap. His flashing black eyes peered cautiously around, as though seeking to pierce the darkness. Hov many thoughts were teeming through his busy brain! Thoughts of home, friends, country. He remembered why he was thus standing in the silent watches of the night in one of the dreary mount in passes of Virginia. Tighter he grasped his truty rifle, fiercer flashed the black eyes, as he though how the sacred stargemmed flag had been trampled in the dust. The fair still face of the dead ELISWORTH rose up before him, while the pale lips seened to whisper, "I gave my life's blood for that flag Oh! my countryman, avenge thou its downfall." Then came another, his boyhood's playmate, his besom friend; stretched stark and cold upon the batte-field, the poor mutilated hand, from which the letrothal ring had been torn, folded over the pulleless breast. "Poor HARRY! noble fellow!" he murmured, while the dewy mist gathered in his eye. Hark! did not his quick ear catch the sound of a stealthy footstep? No, it was but the rustle of he tasseled pines swaying in the wind. "Poor FARRY! how he longed for the time to come when on the battle-field he could avenge his fall." The came the vision of the deadly fray; how unflinchingly he would meet the foe: what laurels he would in for himself, and how proudly the loved ones would welcome him. Instinctively his hand sough his breast, and nestled over his heart.

Listen! could that be te wind? No, a twig cracked beneath the tread f a frightened squirrel. But the lurking bushwhakers! if they should be sneaking around." The prud form straightened: the quivering fingers sough the trigger. "It was there, under the brush. To, it could have been nothing." The fair head vas turned aside, better to peer into the darkness A dusky shadow-a gleam-a blinding flash-awhistling ball and ringing report. Then the many form lay quivering on the sod, the purple life-tie welling up from the faintly beating heart and cimsoning the ground.

All the camp was astir. Poor Charlie! dead! dead! the noble heart stilled forever! No. he still breathes; tenderly they raise him, the pale lids unclose, the bloodless lis whisper, "tell my mother it was sweet to die for tie stars and stripes; tell my darling," the faint voice altered, bending lower they heard the words, "Love Heaven!" and all was still Poor CHARLIE! in all the glory of noble manhood, cut down by the assassin's hand. Dead! dead! and strong men, unused to tears, wept as they tenderly bore the still form to their camp. There, upon his breast, shattered by the leaden ball, and crimsoned with his heart's blood, they found a lovely face. Golden ringlets that gleamed like prisoned sunbeams, eyes blue as summer sky. Oh! NELLIE. warm, loving heart, God pity thee! Shot on picket. Noble heart deal! dead. Solemnly, silently, tearfully, they laid him in his narrow bed.

Bright tinted ivy festoened the low porch, many colored asters nodded their heads in the wind across the white graveled walk. In-doors-a pleasant look-"You have arranged your flowers very prettily, ing woman, whose black hair was threaded with silver moved quietly alout her household duties. The child's face brightened instantly, and taking An aged man, with bentiorm, dim eyes and snowy locks sat in the chimner corner. Soon a stalwart man entered the room, trowing his hat aside. The woman paused, steppingeagerly to his side; "what news, Paul; any letterfrom our boy?" "Yes?" querulously questioned he grandfather, "any news from our CHARLIE?" "No, wife; no, father, none; but never fear, we'll har soon!" Over the wires flew the message that ws to bring desolation to the little home. "CHARLE dead! shot on picket." "Our only one, our daling! dead? Oh! Gon be merciful!" What wonler that the fond mother wept, and refused to be comforted? or that the doting father groaned n agony. The old grandfather (as they told 1m of his grandson's last words) rebuked them. "Children, weep not, but rather rejoice; for by lood such as his shall that glorious flag be washe free from the stain it too long has borne, and thechains of the bondsmen rent

And the pale fair grl with golden hair, whose blue eyes looked out ino the night and prayed God keep the absent one? |hot on picket! her CHARLIE! Never more would the right eyes meet hers with loving glances. Bravehero! noble heart stilled forever! Brighter and bighter shone the blue eyes, paler and frailer the sleder form. A little whilethen snow wreaths drifed over a new-made gravel They brought him and laid him there beside her. Noble CHARLIE! brave beart!

"Thus sleep the brave, who sink to rest, By all their Countr's wishes blest! When Spring, with lewy fingers cold, Returns to deck ther hallowed mold, She there shall dressa sweeter sol Than Fancy's feet have ever trod.

" By fairy hands their lnell is rung; By forms unseen ther dirge is sun; There Honor comes apilgrim gray, To bless the turf thatwraps their cay; And Freedom shall awhile repair, To dwell a weeping humit there." nati, Ohio, 1862.

Some excuse their bad tempers upon the plea that they are constitutional or natural. But, if this were a valid excuse for any wrong temper, it would be so for any vice, and might be employed to palliate lust, intemperance and revenge; for the slaves of vie passions find them equally constitutional-if that could justify them. We ought, therefore, to le exceedingly cautious how we sanction a maxin which may be interpreted in behalf of any sin; for

Wit and Humor.

WAR WIT.

THE MARKETS.—Batteries.—There has been a decided advance on rebel batteries, particularly on the Cumberland, and the entire stock was closed out and charged to profit and loss, the rebels taking the loss.

Bacon .- A decided movement in rebel stocks, both in Tennessee and Missouri, two principal holders, Price and Floyd, at last accounts being busy in saving their's with great diligence.

Navigation.—A high boated stage on the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, is fatal to a large amount of rebel property exposed on the banks. Several boats have discharged their cargoes with great precision, consignees making an assignment from over-

Exchange .- Southern exchange is easy and declining, plenty offering and taken in two large lots, the little balance of "three hundred," recently announced as against the Government, being now "on the contrary quite the reverse."-Chicago Tribune.

CHANGE OF TUNE.-A gentleman whose slave accompanied a young Confederate officer on the Wildcat expedition, asked the darkey on his return to Nashville, how long the army was on the march from its encampment to the battle-field. "About four days," was the reply. "Well, how long were they marching back?" "About two days, massa." "Why, how is that, Joe? Could the men travel any faster back, when they were broken down with four days march and severe fight, than they traveled forward, after a good rest in camp?" you what made the difference, massa," said old Joe: it was the music. They marched toward Wildcat to the tune of Dixie. When they marched back, the tune was, 'Fire in the mountains-run, boys,

HALLECK'S JOKE.—General Halleck was lately guilty of giving expression to the following bon mot: Col. Wyman, the commandant at Rolla, on being ordered by Gen. Curtis to join him with his regiment, telegraphed to St. Louis for instructions as to what he should do with his post, as there was no one to relieve him of his command. In reply to his message, Gen. Halleck sent him the following: Stick the post in the ground, and go on."

PRENTICEANA.

WHILE paper is so exceedingly scarce in the South, we can't see why the Confederate authorities are permitted to waste it by printing Confederate notes upon it.

THE smoke and flame of battle usually begrime and blacken flags, but they bleached Buckner's black flag to what passed for white.

JEFF. DAVIS says that the Southern Confederacy has no floating debt. True, the poor creditors may consider it sunk.

ALL the stay-laws in the world couldn't make the rebel armies stay at any point which the Union armies are approaching.

THE rebels at Memphis had better strike for New Orleans. We guess their "rights" are somewhere down that way.

We have received a Charleston paper two or three weeks old. It has intelligence of Gen. Pillow's hemming in the Federal forces near Fort Donelson. Poor Pillow's hems were ripped out rather unceremoniously.

THE Democrat says that Jeff. Davis has lost the Border States. But he never had them to lose. For instance, he never had Kentucky. He only "put his foot in it." And in return Uncle Sam has put his Foote in Tennessee.

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

My 1, 16, 3, 1 is the name of a county in New York.

My 2, 1, 4, 1, 12, 9, 1 is to review.

My 3, 2, 11, 8 is a kind of metal.

My 4, 3, 14, 2, 7, 12 is a species of lemon. My 5, 13, 10, 4, 11, 1 is a lake in North America. My 6, 14, 11, 16, 10 is a violent action of the me

My 7, 16, 3, 1, 8, 14 is the east.

My 8, 7, 14, 1 is a mark. My 9, 7 is in like manner

My 10, 3, 14, 1, 16 is a bishop's cap.

My 11, 8, 6, 1, 14 is an assault.

My 12, 7, 16 is a conjunction. My 13, 8 is a preposition.

My 14, 1, 8, 13, 5 is a game with a racket and ball. My 15, 8, 13, 11, 12 is a river in Vermont.

My 16, 7, 14, 14, 1, 12 is carious.

My whole is the name of a Federal floating battery. Nelson, Ohio, 1862. ORLANDO H. T-Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. CHARADE.

My first is a thing of exquisite mold, More precious by far than mountains of gold. It darts through the sky like a thing of light, It shines more clear than the diamond bright It beams on the loved with a tender ray, It blazes in wrath like the "god of day," My first is small, my second is less, My whole would destroy the happiness Of men, and women, and creatures all, And cast o'er the earth a funeral pall.

Adams Center, N. Y., 1862. Answer in two weeks.

> For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A young man just commencing housekeeping, spent the first year all of his income and one-fifth more. The second and third years he economised and saved 4 per cent. each year. The fourth, fifth and sixth, he did still better, saving 6 per cent. each year. He now found he had saved enough to make good the deficiency and have \$60 left. What was his YOUNG FARMER. income?

Glensdale, N. Y., 1862. Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 636.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma: -- Acquire habits of ob

Answers to Bouquet of Flowers: - 1st, Cuckoo-flower: 2nd Dwarf pink; 3d, Forget-me-not; 4th, Gay-feather; 5th, Maydower; 6th, Morning-glory; 7th, Passion-flower; 8th, Prim-

Answer to Geometrical Problem: -- Area, 5 acres 2 14-863 roods; base, 1000; sides, 800 and 600.

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